TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 14-4 (57-39). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-5 (59-41). LONDON: variable, some sun. Temp. 13-5 (55-41). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 9-6 (48-43). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 21-10 (70-50). Yesterday's temp. 21-10 (70-50).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 28,384 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1974 Established 1887

GOP Loses Seat Held Since 1932

Michigan Race Drew Nixon Visit

By William K. Stevens

BAGINAW, Mich., April 17 (NYT).—Bob Traxler, 42, a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, yesterday became the first Democrat to be elected to Congress from Michigan's 8th District since 1932.

He defeated James Sparling jr., the Republican candidate, by campaigning against President Nixon and attempting to cast the election as a referendum on the President's performance in office.

With all 296 precincts reporting, the unofficial vote tally was 55,918 votes for Mr. Traxler and 46,775 votes for Mr. Sparling.

Mr. Sparling, 45, asserted during the special election campaign that Mr. Nixon was not the issue, that who would be the better congressman was more important. But the President seemed to put himself on the line last week by campaigning here for Mr. Sparling.

Fourth GOP Loss

Consequently, Mr. Traxler's victory was being interpreted widely as a defeat for the President. It was the fourth loss for the Republican party in five special congressional elections this year.

The election was held to fill the House seat vacated by a former seven-term Republican representative, James Harvey, who resigned in February to become a federal judge. Judge Harvey beat his Democratic opponents regularly and resoundingly.

Mr. Traxler won by carrying industrial Bay County, where the unemployment rate has been running higher than 10 percent, by better than 2 to 1, and by running strongly, though not so overwhelmingly, in blue-collar Saginaw.

Mr. Sparling ran less well in the conservative farming country to the east of here than Republicans usually do.

'Profound Message'

United Press International quoted Mr. Traxler as declaring: "This is a profound message we are sending to Washington. We want a change, all of us, and people do count."

Mr. Traxler said that Mr. Nixon had acknowledged the importance of the campaign by personally entering it. But he did not claim the President's visit contributed to his victory.

William McLaughlin, the Republican state chairman, refused to lay the blame for Mr. Sparling's defeat at the feet of Mr. Nixon. To do so, he said, would be "an oversimplification."

"It's easy to blame the President," he added, "but I don't know if that is the right thing."

However, other insiders in the Sparling campaign conceded privately before the votes were counted that a Traxler victory would properly be interpreted as an anti-Nixon protest.

November Election

Mr. Sparling said that he would invite the President back if he had it to do over again and that Watergate was "absolutely not" an issue. He said he would announce in three or four days whether he would run against Mr. Traxler again in next November's regular congressional election.

The Republicans, reeling under the impact of Watergate, inflation, the energy shortage and Mr. Nixon's tax troubles, also lost in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press.

WINNER—Democrat Bob Traxler giving victory sign to supporters in Bay City, Mich., Tuesday night after beating a Republican President Nixon campaigned for in a special congressional election. Republicans had held Michigan seat for the last 42 years.

Father Calls Remarks 'Speculation'

Saxbe: Miss Hearst a 'Criminal'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP).—Attorney General William Saxbe and a bank guard both said today they believed Patricia Hearst participated willingly in a San Francisco bank robbery Monday.

Miss Hearst's father, newspaper executive Randolph Hearst, called Mr. Saxbe's comments "speculation."

"This is all speculation," a family spokesman quoted Mr. Hearst as saying. "Saxbe has the right to think what he thinks and I also have that right as far as I'm concerned. It's all speculation at this point. I'm not going to comment on the matter beyond that."

Mr. Saxbe said in Washington that he was convinced the 20-year-old newspaper heiress "was not a reluctant participant" and that he considered her a common criminal.

Miss Hearst was photographed with alleged members of the SLA carrying an automatic weapon during the bank raid on Monday.

He told reporters at his weekly news conference that he was expressing his personal views about Miss Hearst, who was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army 2 1/2 months ago.

Personal Conclusion

"The entire group we're talking about are common criminals," Mr. Saxbe said. Asked if he was including Miss Hearst in that description, he replied, "Miss Hearst is part of it."

In response to questions about the bank robbery, he said, "It would appear to me that she was not a reluctant participant in this robbery. My personal conclusion is that she was not a reluctant participant. There's room for others to say she was coerced into it, the two guns pointed at her and so on."

Mr. Saxbe said that if the SLA hideout was found, the FBI would be justified in breaking into it.

In San Francisco today, bank guard Edward Shea said Miss Hearst "was full of curse words" and appeared ready to fire a sawed-off carbine during the robbery.

Mr. Shea, 66, who was disarmed during the holdup, said Miss Hearst "absolutely was a participant" in the robbery, in which two passers-by were shot.

FBI Carries On

Charles Bates, FBI agent in charge of the case, said he would not comment on Mr. Saxbe's statement.

"The FBI is continuing its aggressive investigation looking to a solution of the Hearst kidnapping case and the bank robbery," he said. He said 100 to 125 federal agents were working on the case but that the FBI does not know where the SLA is hiding out.

U.S. Attorney James Browning said a federal grand jury was investigating the bank robbery and whether Miss Hearst was a willing participant.

AP.

William Saxbe

$75 Million a Year

Italy Adopts Law to Distribute State Funds to Major Parties

ROME, April 17 (NYT).—Parliament passed a bill today calling for distribution of state subsidies of $75 million every year and an additional $25 million for every general election among Italy's eight major parties, from the Communists to the neo-Fascists.

The exceptional speed with which the new legislation was adopted—the bill was introduced less than a month ago—and the large majorities by which it passed the Senate today and the Chamber of Deputies eight days ago deepened the cynicism that many Italians feel regarding their politicians.

The bill was introduced by the four parties that back the government of Premier Mariano Rumor. The Italian press during the last few weeks had compared the rapid progress of the legislation with the fate of many other important bills that are stalled in committees for months and even years and are sent back and forth between the two houses of parliament.

Recent Scandals

Plans to subsidize political parties with taxpayers' money have been discussed here for years. But a chain of scandals implicating politicians during the last few months led to quick agreement on proposals to have the state finance the parties.

A special parliamentary commission is at present investigating allegations that the petroleum industry has for years been paying huge kickbacks to political parties in return for fiscal privileges and favors.

The law that was passed today prohibits financial donations to political groups by state-controlled agencies and companies. Private business concerns may lawfully donate funds to political parties only if such contributions are entered in their balance sheets.

'Black Funds'

In the past, large sums were allegedly given to political parties by state-owned combines and by state-controlled and private companies out of so-called "black funds" for which they did not account to regulatory agencies or stockholders.

The state subsidies will be apportioned under a system that will give about $26 million a year to the Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest political group; about $18 million to the Communist party, and smaller amounts to the other six groups in parliament.

The money will cover only a fraction of the parties' estimated budgets. The major political groups all maintain large organizational machines with many full-time employees, and are financing newspapers, news agencies and other enterprises.

Labels Plea-Bargaining Reports as False

Ehrlichman Denies Disillusion With Nixon

SEATTLE, April 17 (AP).—Former presidential assistant John Ehrlichman today labeled as false reports which said that he believed President Nixon had lost effectiveness and that an 18-minute White House tape gap was intentional.

Mr. Ehrlichman also denied reports quoting friends as saying he had engaged in plea-bargaining with Watergate prosecutors and that he carried a resentment against former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Ehrlichman, a former chief domestic affairs adviser to Mr. Nixon, said that a Los Angeles Times article quoting his friends was "false in tone and content."

The Times story, published today, quoted unnamed friends as saying Mr. Ehrlichman had privately expressed disappointment with Mr. Nixon and that he thought Mr. Nixon's effectiveness had ended.

A friend of Mr. Ehrlichman said today, however, that Mr. Ehrlichman had discussed with prosecutors the terms under which he would plead guilty to a reduced Watergate-related charge, but that no agreement was reached.

The Times article quoted a close friend as stating emphatically that Mr. Ehrlichman would settle with Watergate prosecutors on a single, reduced charge. And it quoted friends as saying he believed an 18-minute gap in a tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman had been erased deliberately.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in his statement he would not allow any questions from newsmen "because I am under court order not to discuss the subject of current proceedings in any way."

The account of possible plea-bargaining is false, he said, "because I am not guilty of any of the charges leveled against me and I intend to prove my innocence."

He said he thought Mr. Nixon's "domestic record has been as excellent as in foreign affairs. What he can accomplish in the future will depend on how he weathers the current attacks.

"I remain optimistic that he will come out of all of this with a regained effectiveness . . .

"Concerning the tapes, I have no way of knowing what caused any gaps," he said in the statement. "At no time have I entertained the belief that someone intentionally altered the tapes."

Mr. Ehrlichman said his resignation one year ago, as the Watergate scandal broke open, did not involve "any imposition of conditions on the President. At no time did I request or did he agree to make disclosures. By the time I left, I felt that he had, in fact, made a full disclosure of what he knew about Watergate."

An Understanding

The Times article said Mr. Ehrlichman thought he had an understanding with the President that Mr. Nixon would make a complete statement on Watergate and quoted his friends as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Relegates Russia to Secondary Role

Sadat Says He'll Follow U.S. In Seeking Peace in Mideast

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 17 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat has reaffirmed his intention to work through the United States in seeking settlement of the Middle East conflict. He also made it clear that in his eyes the Soviet Union has been relegated to a secondary role.

This position emerged from remarks the President made yesterday to a group of several hundred Egyptian students living abroad. The remarks were reported by Egyptian newspapers this morning.

The President revealed that at one point his disenchantment with Moscow had reached the point where he came close to renouncing the 1971 friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, but at the last moment he decided against such a step, according to the newspapers.

He declared that his meetings with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had convinced him that the United States had become "the basic factor" in the Middle East and that it would be futile to try to obtain a solution without first setting relations straight with Washington.

Moscow, a 'Branch'

"If the United States is the root, why should we go to the branches?" the President said, according to the daily Al Akhbar. One of the "branches" was thought to be Moscow.

Mr. Sadat also warned that Egypt's rockets were permanently aimed at three Israeli cities and that Egypt had massed an overwhelming force of armor on the west bank of the Suez Canal ready to cross if an attack were made necessary by Israeli raids on Lebanon and Syria, the papers reported.

The President's statement about the missiles paralleled a similar declaration he made at the time of the October war.

Foreign diplomats at the time said the President probably was referring to the Zafir, a rocket that was built in the sixties with the help of East German experts but that was not thought to have been provided with warheads.

The President's remarks yesterday were regarded as an implied warning that Egypt would be forced to renew the war if Israel attacked Lebanon or Syria.

Warning to Syria

Yet another passage of the President's statement to the students sounded more like a warning to Syria and Moscow than to Israel.

Mr. Sadat called himself an "Egyptian nationalist," a term sometimes used in distinction to "Arab nationalist."

"I want to solve Egypt's problems and I have no problems regarding Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai," Mr. Sadat said, according to Al Akhbar.

Foreign diplomats interpreted this to mean that Egypt could obtain the evacuation of most of the Sinai by Israel even if there was no troop disengagement on the Syrian front. When Mr. Kissinger was last here in February, American officials privately predicted a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai before the end of the year.

Egypt's official position reiterated many times by Mr. Sadat is that disengagement on the Syrian front must be the next step, followed by political talks in Geneva, and that Egypt will never enter into a separate settlement.

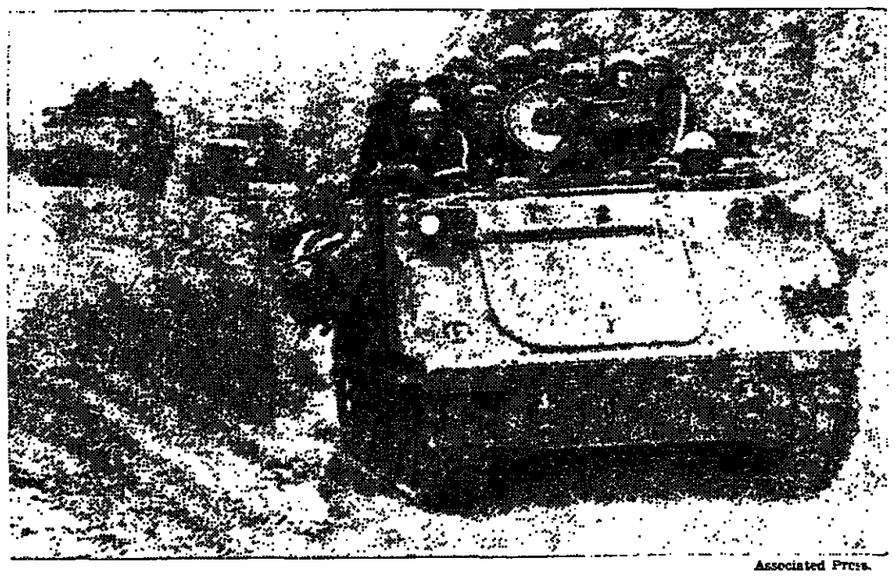
No Explanation

Mr. Sadat did not explain why he had come close to renouncing the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, which provides for close cooperation and consultation. But on previous occasions he complained that the Russians did not supply Egypt with the arms it needed during and after the October war and that they tried to deceive him into accepting a cease-fire almost as soon as the war began.

In addition, Egyptian officials are understood to believe that the Soviet Union is deliberately obstructing Syrian-Israeli disengagement by supporting the hard-line faction in the Syrian regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

The President's meeting with Egyptian students and young graduates living abroad was held in the context of the economic and humanitarian liberalization promised by the Sadat regime.

Egyptian citizens no longer have to obtain exit visas to go abroad. Mr. Sadat promised the students that those who came home could leave again when and if they wanted. He promised that they would not be drafted into the army before the age of 35, compared with 30, the draft age now applying to graduate students.



Associated Press.

ON MOUNT HERMON—Israeli armored personnel carriers and a truck loaded with troops and supplies rolling along a dirt road late Tuesday during a lull in the fighting.

Israeli Planes Bomb, Strafe Syrians Near Mount Hermon

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 17.—Israeli aircraft today attacked Syrian positions on the strategic mountain range overlooking the Golan Heights war front and ground forces exchanged artillery fire for the 37th straight day, the military command said.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and three others wounded in the shelling, the command said.

The planes took to the skies for the third time in a week for one hour to bomb and strafe Syrian targets near the Mount Hermon range. All aircraft returned safely, the command said.

Earlier today, military sources had reported that Israeli troops on Mount Hermon had opened fire to drive off a Syrian helicopter and a land patrol that ventured near their positions.

In Damascus, Syrian communiqués reported that the battle for Mount Hermon raged unabated while Syrian and Israeli tanks dueled along the rest of the 40-mile front.

The Syrians also charged that Israeli gunners shelled a village some 20 miles southwest of Damascus but said that luck saved hundreds of school children from death.

"The village's only school was almost totally wrecked," said the official Syrian news agency Sana. "Classrooms were shattered by Israeli shellfire and several shells exploded in the school's playground."

The agency said that a disaster was averted because the children were on a holiday marking independence day. "Otherwise hundreds of them would certainly have perished," it said.

A military communiqué identified the village as Arne, close to the edge of a 300-square-mile salient that Israel pushed into Syria in the October war.

Syrian forces were unofficially reported in Damascus to have captured a few positions on the mountain's western slopes but Israel maintained a vital observation post on the 9,000-foot-high peak.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad pledged today in a radio-television broadcast to continue the fight against Israel.

Mr. Assad, who returned yesterday from a five-day visit to Russia, said: "We will have to continue the struggle, using all methods, until our objective is realized. Our objective is a just peace."

A military source in Tel Aviv said that Israeli troops on Mount Hermon fired light weapons at a Syrian helicopter suspected of ferrying soldiers for a possible assault. The source said the helicopter apparently landed unhit 300 yards away from the Israeli position.

The source said that Israeli units spotted a Syrian patrol on the mountain and fired at it. The source said the Israelis did not know if the Syrians sustained casualties.

UCLA Develops Material Nearly Diamond-Hard

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (UPI).—A researcher at the University of California at Los Angeles said today he had developed the second hardest material in the world, after diamonds.

The discovery is "easily the most startling material development in recent years," a UCLA spokesman said of the work by Prof. Riontan F. Bunshah, an engineering researcher.

The material is called titanium carbide, and it can be produced at one-hundredth to one-thousandth the cost of producing commercial grades of synthetic industrial diamonds. The regents of the university have taken a patent on the vapor-deposition process by which the material is formed.

UN Debate Raises Conflicts On Development, Resources

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 17 (AP).—Conflicts between rich and poor nations, oil producers and oil consumers, socialist and capitalist countries, and between China and the Soviet Union have emerged in the last two days of the special UN debate on development and resources.

Three Arab oil-producing countries, Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, demanded yesterday that the industrialized powers bear the responsibility for easing economic hardship among the needy nations. They said that they were already giving substantial aid and, proportionally, more than many industrialized countries.

China accused the Soviet Union of trying to sabotage the General Assembly proceedings by what it called an "irrelevant" proposal to link economic development to East-West détente.

Death by Hunger

Cameroon said that it agreed with China because millions were dying of hunger, not by weapons. Mauritania said that the developing countries did not oppose East-West détente but that they had not been consulted when it was worked out by Moscow and Washington.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Monday urged against bloc confrontations and appealed to the oil-rich countries to use some of their profits to aid needy nations.

"I think most of the developing countries took this view that there was an implied threat in what he said," Nigeria's foreign minister, Okoi Arikpo, told newsmen.

Referring to the immediate help needed by countries hardest hit by rising fertilizer and oil prices, the petroleum minister of Saudi Arabia, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, told the assembly yesterday that "the greater part of it should be borne by the advanced industrial countries."

He said that Saudi Arabia gave (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Soviet Sculptor Says Monument To Khrushchev Is Approved

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP).—Soviet sculptor Ernst Neizvestny disclosed today that he has received official approval after a two-year delay for his memorial to the late Kremlin leader Nikita Khrushchev.

Work on the 8-foot-high memorial, commissioned by Mr. Khrushchev's family after his death in September, 1971, had been stalled by official discussions on Mr. Neizvestny's design.

The sculptor declined comment on the government's approval, but an informed source said the decision was made "at the highest level."

Mr. Neizvestny, 48, was involved in a famous confrontation with Mr. Khrushchev over modern art at a Moscow exhibition in 1962. Mr. Khrushchev said, "A donkey with his tail could do better work." Thereafter, Mr. Neizvestny was denied state commissions for eight years.

The informant said the Khrushchev memorial will be erected—probably before the Sept. 11 third anniversary of Mr. Khrushchev's death—at Moscow's Novodevichye Cemetery.

The memorial will be made of granite and marble, with a bronze bust of the former premier.

World Bank Cuts 1974 Estimates Of Growth Rates

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters).—The World Bank said today that industrialized countries would have much lower economic growth rates this year than first predicted, and added that this would retard the growth of underdeveloped nations as well.

The bank estimated that industrial nations would have an average growth of between 1.3 percent and 2.4 percent in 1974. This compared with an estimate last December of 3.75 percent growth this year, and with real growth of 6.6 percent in 1973.

The lower estimate of industrial growth, plus shortages of fuel, fertilizer and commodities, will be reflected in the growth rates of underdeveloped countries, the bank said.

It estimated that 40 less-developed nations would require some $15,000 million in foreign cash aid to balance payments.

Earlier estimates of an average 6 percent growth rate among underdeveloped countries were now revised to rates ranging from 2 percent to 3 percent, the bank said.

Niger's Coup Leader Takes Key Posts and Picks Cabinet

NIAMEY, Niger, April 17 (Reuters).—Lt. Col. Seyni Kountie, who toppled President Diori Hamani in a military coup Monday, today declared himself Niger's chief of state and head of a Supreme Military Council.

He also formed an 11-man cabinet composed entirely of army officers.

Keystone

Mrs. Diori Hamani, wife of ousted Niger president.

The announcement of the new government was made as the new military authorities disclosed that they had denied entry into Niger yesterday to Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

Earlier, Maj. Jalloud was reported by the Libyan news agency Arna to have flown to Niamey for talks with Col. Kountie. He was believed anxious to find out whether a mutual defense agreement signed by President Hamani and Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, March 22 was still valid.

No immediate explanation was given in Niamey for the refusal to let his plane land.

There was no word from the military authorities here on the fate of Mr. Diori and his wife.

According to a Radio Senegal report yesterday, the president's wife, Aissa, was believed to have been killed while resisting arrest as soldiers stormed the presidential palace Monday. President Hamani was said to be under house arrest now.

Government and commercial life in Niamey appeared to have returned to normal, but the new regime admitted for the first time that it suffered some casualties in the coup.

According to a broadcast by Niamey radio, "two heroes who died on duty" were buried in a Moslem cemetery yesterday. They were identified as a noncommissioned officer and a private.

French Note Drought

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said today that drought conditions in Niger played a role in the coup.

Information Minister Jean-Philippe Lecat said that Mr. Jobert told a cabinet meeting: "The grave consequences of the drought afflicting sub-Sahara countries certainly played a part in these troubles."

He added that negotiations under way with Niger would continue.

French officials have been involved in talks with the Niger government about an increase in the price of Niger's uranium exports.

Niger has rich uranium deposits. The price now is about $20,000 a ton, but economists said that France had been paying more to ensure Niamey's goodwill.

Posters Say 30 in Canton Are Executed

PEKING, April 17 (Reuters).—About 30 persons have been executed by firing squad in the south China city of Canton for crimes linked with opposition to the current campaign against former Defense Minister Lin Piao and Confucius, travelers from Canton reported today.

They said that they saw public notices in side streets listing the names and ages of people recently sentenced by criminal courts and immediately executed.

Criminal charges such as espionage were mentioned. But the notices emphasized that all those sentenced had opposed the anti-Lin and anti-Confucius movement, now dominating political life in China.

This is the first report of convicted criminals being caught up in the political drive. But information on Chinese criminal proceedings is not generally made available to foreigners and there may have been other similar cases elsewhere.

There have been no reports in the Chinese press of physical violence in connection with the campaign.

The travelers from Canton said one notice listing 15 persons sentenced to death gave their ages as between 17 and 51. A large proportion of them were young people.

Nazi-Hunter Gives Up To Police at Dachau

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—German Nazi-hunter Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld voluntarily surrendered to police in Dachau, West Germany, today in a demonstration to demand that the German parliament ratify a law permitting the trials of former Gestapo leaders of France, her friends here announced.

Mrs. Klarsfeld has been under a mandate for arrest in Germany since 1971, when she attempted to kidnap Kurt Lischka in Cologne. She said that he was a former Gestapo leader in France.

U.S. Marines Protested In Cyprus

Carrier to Leave Unit Of 300 Temporarily

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 17 (AP).—The press of both extreme right and left today criticized the imminent arrival of about 300 U.S. Marines on this eastern Mediterranean island.

"Keep the Yankees out," said a banner headline on the front page of the afternoon Mesimvrini, regarded as the mouthpiece of the military junta ruling Greece and of the Greek Army officers who form the command structure of the Cypriot Army.

Haravgi, the official organ of the Communist party, said, "We are afraid the stationing of U.S. Marines on Cyprus soil will form a bad precedent. The excuse for their coming is a mere pretext for a permanent American presence in Cyprus."

The marines are due to disembark from the aircraft carrier Iwo Jima. They will be stationed temporarily at the British base at Dhekelia, on the southeast coast of the island, while the carrier is engaged in clearing the Suez Canal. They will leave the carrier to make room for 12 special mine-detecting helicopters, their crews and technicians, according to official announcements.

This is the first time U.S. troops are to be stationed at a British base on Cyprus soil, or spend any length of time in Cyprus. A government spokesman said the American servicemen would be allowed to move freely in Cyprus.

The carrier is expected to leave for the Suez Canal as soon as the special mine-sweeping helicopters flown to Cyprus aboard U.S. Air Force transport planes have been assembled and are ready to fly to join the Iwo Jima.

Israelis Storm Knesset to Urge More Security

JERUSALEM, April 17 (UPI).—About 250 residents of Kiryat Shemona, the frontier town attacked by three Arab guerrillas, stormed the parliament building today to demand increased security protection for their community.

Four teen-aged boys sustained slight injuries in fights with policemen.

Israel says the three guerrillas infiltrated from Lebanon last Thursday and attacked two apartment houses in Kiryat Shemona, killing 18 and wounding 16 others before being killed in a battle with Israeli troops.

The protesters carried leaflets listing 10 demands, including calls for a hospital and increased security. No walls guard the town, sprawled over a low mountain range a mile from the frontier.

Inside the building, Knesset members debated the attack. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said the infiltration could not be prevented. Reserve Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon of the opposition Likud bloc accused security forces of lacking coordination and being unprepared.

Security Council Adjourns Debate On Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 17 (Reuters).—The Security Council last night adjourned its debate on Lebanon's complaint of Israeli aggression without setting a date for a further meeting or receiving any formal proposal for action.

Diplomatic observers assumed that the United States was unwilling to allow the 15-nation council to adopt a resolution condemning Israeli raids on six Lebanese villages last weekend unless there was also reference to the Arab terrorist raid on the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shemona.

During the debate, a number of delegates deplored all the incidents while asserting that the terrorist attack did not justify Israel's retaliation.

After the adjournment, council President Taib el Shibab of Iraq said that a possible draft resolution was under private consideration and there might be a further full session of the council tomorrow.

Saudis, Kuwait Boost Arab Aid

CAIRO, April 17 (AP).—Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have decided to give Egypt, Syria, Jordan and a Palestinian group about $675 million extra in financial aid, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The gift was in addition to an annual subsidy of about $324 million, extended by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya to Egypt and Jordan under the resolutions of an Arab summit conference which was held in Khartoum in 1967.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt received a $100-million check from King Faisal during a meeting with the Saudi ambassador to Cairo, Faid Nazar, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the agency reported from Kuwait, the Financial and Economic Committee of parliament allocated $525 million for Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Debate in UN Stirs Conflicts

(Continued from Page 1)

more than $2 billion in aid in 1973 and that this made it the world's largest foreign assistance donor, relative to national income and output.

Sabah al-Ahmad Sabah, the foreign minister of Kuwait, told the session that his nation already spends 7 to 8 percent of its gross national product on foreign aid.

The Soviet-Chinese clash over detente came in the special committee that in less than two weeks hopes to produce a declaration on a new world economic order acceptable to all 135 UN members.

Soviet Ambassador Jakob Malik said it was false to claim that only the United States and the Soviet Union benefited from the relaxation of East-West tension.

Iran Raps Kissinger

TEHRAN, April 17 (AP).—The Iranian government said today that "Mr. Kissinger has made it appear as if the only reason for high prices of oil and petroleum derivatives in the West is the securing of just prices for crude oil by OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] members," a government spokesman said.

He added: "He has forgotten that the main reason for high prices to Western consumers is the high taxes put on by the governments of importing countries. In some cases, revenues secured from taxation on a barrel of crude are four to nine times the revenue of exporting nations."

Jobert Condemns Palestinian Raid

PARIS, April 17 (AP).—Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today condemned the Palestinian raid on Kiryat Shemona in which 18 Israelis were killed.

Mr. Jobert told a cabinet meeting, "France condemns this act of violence and the loss of innocent lives that resulted. No cause can be served by such acts."

Referring to the Israeli raid in Lebanon which followed the massacre, Mr. Jobert said: "The French government cannot approve any act of reprisal and reaffirms its concern that the territorial integrity of Lebanon be respected."

Kahane Quits JDL, Says It Can't Succeed

JERUSALEM, April 17 (UPI).—Rabbi Meir Kahane quit today as head of the Jewish Defense League, a militant organization he founded in New York City in 1968, and said it cannot succeed because its bold actions frighten the Jewish community.

He said that he would run a new center for Jewish consciousness, the Jewish Identity Center.

The rabbi, who came to Israel in 1972, said he has been wasting too much time and energy on such organizational details as fund raising and that, therefore, he could not concentrate on reaching the Jewish masses.

Associated Press.

SUPPLIES—A Cambodian helicopter taking food and ammunition to besieged coastal town of Kampot. Visible are destroyed parts of the city and deserted artillery positions.

Casualties High After 2 Days Of South Vietnam Fighting

SAIGON, April 17 (AP).—More than 500 North Vietnamese and 82 South Vietnamese have been killed in two days of fighting in the Central Highlands, military sources here reported today.

The sources said that thousands of North Vietnamese battled government forces for five hours yesterday after a six-hour battle on Monday. Both actions took place between the Plei Me Base and Pleiku.

The Communist attack yesterday began with a 1,000-round barrage from 130-mm field guns, mortars and rockets that drove a company of rangers from a position called Base 711, nine miles north of Plei Me, the sources said.

Hundreds of government reinforcements moved in with an armored column and clashed with an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 North Vietnamese, the sources continued. They said that the battle was the biggest in South Vietnam since the cease-fire 14 1/2 months ago.

The sources claimed that 324 North Vietnamese were killed, more than a third of them by the South Vietnamese Air Force. On Monday, 182 North Vietnamese had been reported killed.

Government casualties were 61 dead and 93 wounded yesterday, the sources said, plus 21 dead, 58 wounded and six missing on Monday. Eleven of the government armored vehicles were reported knocked out, but the sources said that the Saigon force captured 105 rifles and 35 heavy weapons yesterday.

A government spokesman said earlier that the aim of the North Vietnamese attacks in the highlands was to expand Communist control of the zone along South Vietnam's border with Cambodia and Laos.

In Cambodia, about 3,500 government troops sent from Phnom Penh to recapture Oudong were reported stranded or cut off by Khmer Rouge insurgents holding the banks of the Tonle Sap River. The government forces were in two groups, about 20 miles northwest of Phnom Penh and about two miles farther north, and the government was trying to figure how to extricate them.

On the coast, government troops pushed rebel forces a mile back from the besieged town of Kampot, the Phnom Penh command said, but the four-mile shipping channel that is Kampot's only land-supply route was still closed by the Khmer Rouge, and supplies were being parachuted to the government garrison.

Pole Defection

In Saigon, meanwhile, the government granted political asylum to Nikolaj Holub, a member of the Polish delegation to the International Control Commission in Vietnam, a government spokesman announced.

Mr. Holub, 35, is the second East-bloc ICC officer to defect since January, 1973. A Hungarian who defected last year was flown to Australia at his request.

The Severity of Combat Effect On Vietnam GIs Questioned

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP).—Vietnam combat veterans have no more adjustment problems than servicemen who never served in Vietnam, according to a study by a Harvard psychiatrist.

The findings contrast sharply with findings by several other psychiatrists who say there is widespread maladjustment among these veterans, the researcher reports.

He is Dr. Jonathan Borus of Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School. He studied troops at an unidentified East Coast Army post while affiliated with the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington.

Studied Records

His study is reported in the April issue of the Archives of General Psychiatry, published by the American Medical Association.

Dr. Borus studied the records of 577 Vietnam veterans and 172 servicemen in the same outfit who did not fight in Vietnam.

Media Accounts Assailed

The psychiatrist lamented the absence of scientific studies of Vietnam veterans and said "often sensationalized media accounts .. have emphasized detrimental psychological behavior." He chided mental health professionals who "have added politically colored reports to both the public and professional literature."

Dr. Borus said that in his 1970-71 study he found that 23 percent of the Vietnam veterans had some record of maladjustment in their first seven months back in the United States.

Legal Trouble

Among these, 21.5 percent had been in disciplinary or legal trouble and 4.1 percent had emotional difficulties. Both kinds of problems were encountered by 2.6 percent.

Only 1.1 percent of the troops with adjustment difficulties were in a condition severe enough to warrant premature discharge, he said.

Compared with servicemen who had not served in Vietnam, Dr. Borus said he found "there were no significant differences."

In the comparison group, 26.2 percent had adjustment problems, 20.3 percent were in disciplinary or legal difficulties, 10 percent in emotional trouble and 4.1 percent had both kinds of problems.

Warsaw Nations Meet to Discuss East-West Talks

WARSAW, April 17 (UPI).—East European Communist party and government leaders met today to work out proposals for flagging East-West talks on European security, diplomatic sources said.

Attending the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact nations were Leonid Brezhnev, secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party; Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, and party secretaries and premiers of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany Romania and Bulgaria, the Polish news agency PAP said.

The main issue on the agenda of the conference held under tight security in the building of the Polish Council of Ministers, was the discussion of the flagging European security conference and Vienna troop-cut talks, Western diplomats said.

Both conferences adjourned earlier this month with participants decrying lack of progress.

"There are a number of problems related to the decisive third phase of the European conference on security and cooperation," the Polish Communist party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said today.

"And there is no doubt that the Warsaw conference will adopt a common standpoint on these issues."

Starfighter Pilot Killed

BONN, April 17 (AP).—A West German Navy pilot of a Starfighter F-104G jet died today when his plane crashed off the North Sea coast near the mouth of the Elbe River, a Defense Ministry spokesman said. It was the 166th Starfighter crash since West Germany began to use the U.S.-designed plane in the early 1960s. The pilot was the 80th to die in the crashes.

$266-Million 'Find' Is Made By Pentagon

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—The Pentagon has told a Senate committee that it has found $266 million extra for military aid to South Vietnam this year—funds that military officials said they did not know they had.

The upshot is that the Saigon government will receive additional arms this year in that amount, although Congress will refuse to raise the spending ceiling. An increase was requested by the Nixon administration.

As described by congressional sources and confirmed by Pentagon officials, this is what happened:

Several months ago, the Defense Department asked Congress to raise the ceiling for arms aid to South Vietnam to $1.6 billion—from $1.126 billion—for the current fiscal year.

When members of the Senate Armed Services Committee looked at details of the request, they could not understand the accounting procedures. The committee asked the Pentagon to straighten out its books.

After several weeks of study, Pentagon officials reported to the committee that they had discovered an accounting error. The Pentagon maintained that it had found that $266 million was left over from fiscal 1972-73—money that Congress had appropriated—and that this money was now available for the current fiscal year if Congress did not object. It apparently will not do so.

From this point on, none of the sources provided identical accounts of how this could happen. One said it is difficult to have an exact accounting of funds being spent in a war zone. Another said that the ammunition had been taken out of the budgets of the American military services, and that the Pentagon had determined there was no need to pay them back.

A congressional sources asserted, "it cannot be explained."

Meanwhile, the Senate committee voted to deny the Pentagon's request to raise the spending ceiling for this year by about $500 million but to allow the Pentagon to spend the $266 million.

Congressional sources said the House Armed Services Committee has also agreed to this solution.

So the government of South Vietnam is about to be $266 million richer in arms without Congress as a whole having to vote on the matter.

Ulster Blast Kills Officer of UVF

BELFAST, April 17 (UPI).—A death notice received by Belfast newspapers today identified a man killed in a bomb blast as an officer in a Protestant extremist group.

The police said Joseph Neill was killed and a woman companion wounded last night when a bomb he was making exploded inside his home in Portadown, 25 miles southwest of Belfast.

The newspaper death notice said Neill, 26, was a lieutenant in the Ulster Volunteer Force, a recently legalized group that allegedly has been observing a cease-fire since November. Before the truce, its members specialized in bombing Catholic-owned pubs.

Six Protesters Shot By Ethiopian Police

ADDIS ABABA, April 17 (Reuters).—Six people were wounded today when police opened fire on demonstrating railwaymen and students in the eastern town of Diredawa, Radio Ethiopia reported.

The police fired when the demonstrators, backing railway workers' demands for the release of arrested colleagues as well as improved pay and working conditions, marched toward the railway station.

4th GOP Loss This Year

Democrat Wins House Seat In District Nixon Visited

(Continued from Page 1)

a special Michigan election this year the supposedly safe seat in Grand Rapids formerly held by Vice-President Ford.

Here, in the hope of demonstrating that Republicans could still win elections despite widespread disillusionment with affairs in Washington, the party mounted a spirited counterattack.

It was led by Mr. Sparling, an aggressive, forceful man who for 13 years was Judge Harvey's administrative assistant.

Ford Is Upset

PALM SPRINGS, April 17 (NYT).—Vice-President Ford said last night that the outcome of the Michigan congressional race was "not a good omen as far as the country is concerned" because "this could lead to a one-sided Congress, dominated by one party."

Mr. Ford said that he had talked with Mr. Sparling by telephone and that they both agreed that Watergate was not a material factor in the outcome of the election.

"Organized labor got out a better vote than the Republicans did," the Vice-President said. "It was a matter of organization rather than philosophy."

In Washington, White House spokesman Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon was "not dismayed or disheartened" by the defeat of Mr. Sparling and would be willing to campaign in the future for other candidates if invited.

"The President is not dismayed or disheartened by the defeat, and is somewhat cheered by the fact that the results were closer than expected a few weeks ago," Mr. Warren said.

The White House Denies St. Clair Curbed on Tapes

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—The White House has denied a charge that control over presidential tapes and documents bearing on Watergate is held by White House counsel Fred Buzhardt and not the President's special Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair.

The charge was made on Monday by Cecil Emerson, a 39-year-old lawyer who left Mr. St. Clair's staff two weeks ago to return to private practice in Dallas.

The Los Angeles Times quoted Mr. St. Clair as saying of Mr. Emerson's statement: "He said all that? Boy, from his posture, I wouldn't know how he knew. The President decides what's released and not anyone else."

Asked about Mr. St. Clair's status, White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said he is "very much in control of the entire legal operation. The President looks to him for advice." Mr. Ziegler said there is total cooperation between Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Buzhardt.

In a related development, U.S. District Judge John M. Sirica said he does not intend to act immediately on yesterday's motion by the special Watergate prosecutor's office requesting a sweeping subpoena of White House tapes and documents.

Judge Sirica, who is officially on vacation until May 1, has the option of issuing the subpoena immediately and then allowing the White House to challenge it, or allowing the White House to make any objections before the subpoena actually goes out.

Swiss Road Safety Up

BERN, April 17 (AP).—With a speed limit of 100 kilometers an hour in effect on all roads except superhighways, there were 71,350 traffic accidents in Switzerland last year, 9 percent below the 1972 level and equal to the total of 1968, when the country had 30 percent fewer automobiles.

Ehrlichman Denies a Report Of Disenchantment on Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

saying he was extremely disappointed that Mr. Nixon had not done so.

Mr. Ehrlichman said his criticism of "some of the tactical responses by the White House to press stories, etc., in the past year were nothing more than a citizen engaging in the great national pastime of kicking the White House staff."

Mr. Ehrlichman, who has been indicted by two of the grand juries investigating aspects of Watergate, said his financial affairs had never been discussed with friends and never would be.

He said his law practice and business in Seattle provide "sufficient income."

A symposium on land use, set up here recently by Mr. Ehrlichman and some associates, was "worthwhile for the many who attended and we more than made our expenses," he said.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in his statement that he had been named as a defendant in 14 civil suits in the last year, and so far "six of these cases have been dismissed." He said: "All of these cases were occasions for headline stories in the Eastern press when the suits were filed. The stories of their dismissal appear back with the buggy whip ads on Page 48, if at all."

Jenkins Orders Inquiry Into U.K. Special Branch

LONDON, April 17 (Reuters).—British Home Secretary Roy Jenkins today ordered an inquiry into the operations of Scotland Yard's Special Branch following the murder of an alleged police informer, Irishman Kenneth Lennon.

The decision came after a 90-minute meeting today between Mr. Jenkins and Sir Robert Mark, the Commissioner of Police.

An inquiry had been demanded by politicians after allegations that Mr. Lennon, 31, had been forced by Scotland Yard detectives to act as an informer against the Irish Republican movement.

Mr. Lennon claimed in a statement, made three days before his body was found last weekend in a ditch near London, that he was put under pressure by Special Branch men to act as an agent working inside the Irish Republican Army.

Korchnoi Leads, 2-0, In Chess Semifinal

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP).—Viktor Korchnoi took a commanding lead today in a semifinal match of the World Chess Challengers Tournament by defeating fellow Soviet grandmaster Tigran Petrosian on the 51st move of their third game in Odessa, Moscow television reported.

Korchnoi leads, 2-0. He won his first match against Petrosian and drew the second.

In the other all-Soviet semifinal round, in Leningrad, former world champion Boris Spassky and 22-year-old Anatoly Karpov adjourned their third game after Karpov's 45th move. Spassky leads, 1-0, on a victory and a draw.

Snow Falls in Italy

ROME, April 17 (UPI).—Snow fell in the mountains of central and southern Italy today for the second straight day and temperatures dropped throughout the country.

Paris Poll Shows Socialist Winning Vote Next Month

PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).—Frenchmen now believe Socialist leader François Mitterrand has the best chance of winning next month's presidential election, according to an opinion poll published here today.

In the poll conducted for the conservative newspaper Le Figaro, 38 percent thought that Mr. Mitterrand would win, 34 percent believed Gaullist Jacques Chaban-Delmas would win and 28 percent thought Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing would win.

In an identical poll a week ago, Mr. Chaban-Delmas was given the best chance of winning, with 39 percent against 30 percent for Mr. Mitterrand and 21 percent for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

When it comes to voting intentions, 40 percent said they would vote for Mr. Mitterrand in the first round of the election May 5, 28 percent said they would vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and 26 percent said they would vote for Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

In last week's Figaro poll, 36 percent backed Mr. Mitterrand in the first round of voting, 27 percent supported Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and 26 percent favored Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

Arrest Warrant Annulled Against Paris Art Dealer

PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).—An arrest warrant against wealthy art dealer Fernand Legros was canceled today as he lay unconscious in a hospital here.

The warrant was annulled by an examining magistrate under an article of the French penal code saying charges must be brought or questioning must begin within 48 hours of a suspect's detention. He remained under the observation of police inspectors in his hospital room.

Earlier, Judge Alain Le Caignec tried but failed to officially inform Mr. Legros of charges of selling forged paintings.

Court officials said Judge Le Caignec went to the hospital to talk with Mr. Legros but the 43-year-old art dealer appeared to be unconscious.

Mr. Legros was flown from Rio de Janeiro Monday to answer the French charges. An airport doctor said Mr. Legros swallowed a barbiturate after drinking two whiskies during the flight. He was carried unconscious from the plane and taken to the Fresnes prison hospital. Yesterday he was transferred to Fernand Vidal hospital.

Mr. Legros was arrested on a French warrant in Rio 14 months ago and jailed. This action came after art experts said that $1 million worth of paintings he sold to Texas millionaire Al Meadows were forgeries.

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Testifies for 'Intimate Friend'

Kleindienst, at Mitchell Trial, Attempts Refutation of Dean

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Richard Kleindienst, a former attorney general, took the witness stand yesterday in behalf of John Mitchell, whom he called "one of the closest, most intimate friends I ever had in my life," and attempted to refute the testimony of John Dean 3d.

Almost all that Mr. Kleindienst could swear was that he did not recall conversations that Dean testified he had had with him about this case. Mr. Kleindienst would not deny them flatly.

Mr. Kleindienst's testimony followed the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's three days in the witness chair, and with it Mr. Mitchell's defense rested. Mr. Mitchell's co-defendant, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, took the stand this morning in his own defense.

So far, 14 other defense witnesses have been called and, somewhat unusually in a trial of this sort, none of them were "character witness" — that is witnesses who would testify to the honor and integrity of Mr. Mitchell.

The apparent reason for this is that Mr. Mitchell faces at least one other criminal trial after this one, and any witness called by him as a character witness would be subjected to government questioning about the other case, thereby alerting the jury that another action was pending.

Mr. Mitchell has been indicted in Washington for conspiracy to cover up the Watergate break-in.

Dean, a former counsel to President Nixon, had testified that he received a telephone call from Mr. Mitchell, who told him that the panel that investigated this case was a "runaway" grand jury, and asked him to call Mr. Kleindienst and perhaps interfere with that grand jury.

This was the grand jury that indicted Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans, who were leaders of the Nixon re-election campaign, on charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice. They are alleged to have attempted to impede and quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier who is now a fugitive, in return for a secret $200,000 cash contribution that Mr. Vesco made to the re-election campaign.

Peter Fleming jr., Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, in a quick direct examination, asked Mr. Kleindienst if he had received such a telephone call from Dean on March 20, 1973.

"I have no recollection of any such call from Mr. Dean," the witness replied. He also said he had no recollection of any conversation with Dean on "this subject matter."

In cross-examining the witness, *John Wing, the chief* prosecutor, asked whether he denied that Dean had called him about the "runaway" grand jury. Mr. Kleindienst said:

"Well, I don't believe it happened . . ."

He was then asked if he recalled a conversation with another U.S. attorney about the "runaway grand jury" and his saying to that official, "If John Dean said it, I wouldn't dispute it."

"I could have said something like that," Mr. Kleindienst answered.

UPI

William Simon

Simon Named To Treasury Post by Nixon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP).—William Simon, a millionaire money-market expert, was nominated by President Nixon today to be his fourth secretary of the Treasury, succeeding George Shultz.

Mr. Simon, 46, who had been administrator of the Federal Energy Office since last December, will be succeeded by his deputy, John Sawhill, 37.

The rejuggling of the top financial and energy posts had been rumored for weeks, but was delayed by internecine bickering in the White House.

Even today, reporters at the White House noted that some of the usual amenities were lacking. The President himself did not announce the appointment, as is the custom with a senior member of the cabinet.

Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget—and with whom Mr. Simon has frequently clashed—had been a candidate for the Treasury job. But facing the strong backing of Mr. Shultz, Mr Simon ultimately won out.

Power Cut

However, the Ash proponents apparently succeeded in assuring that Mr. Simon will not wield the same power in economic affairs as did Mr. Shultz.

White House spokesman Gerald Warren told reporters that the President himself will become his own chief economic policy-maker, assuming the chairmanship of the Council on Economic Policy, which had been headed by Mr. Shultz. Unlike Mr. Shultz, Mr. Simon has not been designated as assistant to the President.

Presumably, the new arrangement will give Mr. Ash, as well as Economic Council Chairman Herbert Stein, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns greater voice in establishing economic policy.

For an indefinite period, Mr. Simon—who also had been deputy secretary of the Treasury since January, 1973—will continue to have the principal voice in establishing energy policy, with Mr. Sawhill making the day-to-day decisions.

Mr. Sawhill, whose appointment does not need confirmation by Congress, pledged that he would put a national energy conservation program on the President's desk by Nov. 1.

As secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Simon will hew closely to Mr. Shultz's policy of reliance on the free market.

One of the immediate problems he faces at the Treasury relates to personnel. He must replace not only himself with an under secretary to administer the department, but needs a new under secretary for monetary affairs to replace Paul A. Volcker, a mainstay in international financial matters, who has just announced his retirement.

European Names, Titles Passé in Chad

N'DJAMENA, Chad, April 17 (Reuters).—The titles Mr., Mrs. and Miss are out in Chad—and countryman and countrywoman are in, according to instructions from the President's office here. President Ngarta Tombalbaye, who dropped his European first name, François, will acquire the title of Chief Countryman.

The instructions are part of a national program to promote Chad's own culture. The capital, formally called Fort Lamy, has been renamed N'djamena.

Pope Limits Program At Weekly Audience

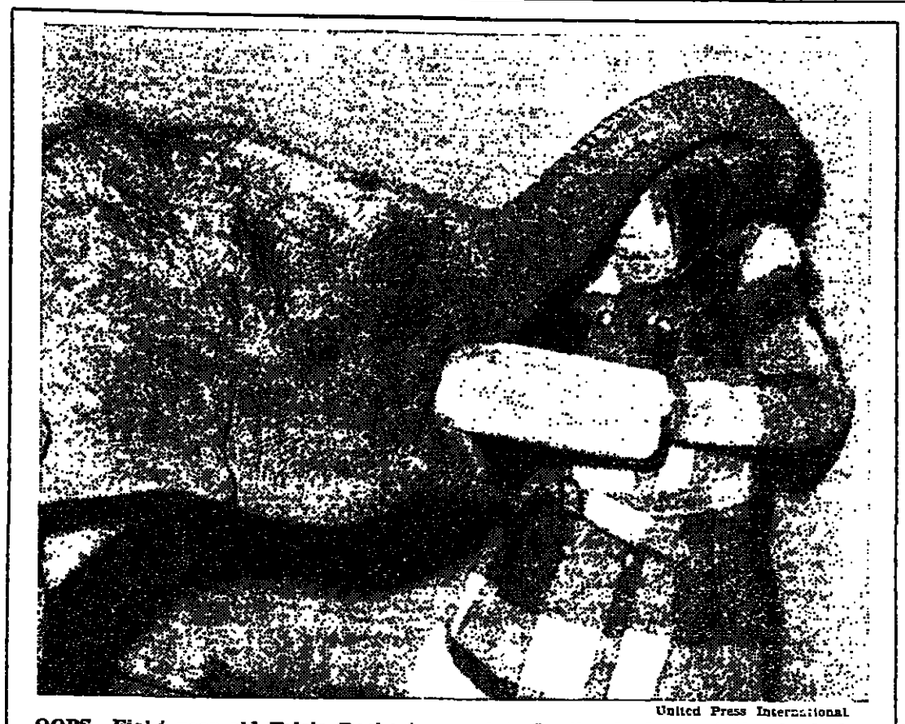
VATICAN CITY, April 17 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI shortened his weekly general audience today, apparently following advice not to strain himself after a recent attack of influenza.

At today's audience, the pope, 76, departed from normal practice by not reading the long list of pilgrims attending the meeting. It was read, instead, by the papal prefect, the Most Rev. Jacques Martin. *The pope's address to* the pilgrims also was shorter than usual.

Strike at Air France Halted Temporarily

PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).—Air France schedules returned to normal today as flight crews temporarily ended a strike to protest the firing of a pilot.

The walkout by pilots and flight engineers, which had practically paralyzed the national airline for nine days, was to be resumed Monday. A strike by the ground staff of the domestic airline Air Inter continued, forcing the cancellation of 89 of 204 scheduled flights.



United Press International

OOPS—Eight-year-old Tricia Deckert agreed to be the feeder, not the food, for this 18-month-old elephant in Erie, Pa. UPI says the elephant was only resting its trunk while taking its milk. But this apparently was not clear to Tricia.

Controversy Over Hughes Campaign Gift

Humphrey Phase of Calif. Trial Summed Up

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (NYT).—Whether Sen. Hubert Humphrey is telling the truth in his denial of receiving a presidential campaign contribution of $50,000 in $100 bills from Robert Maheu was argued before a federal court jury here yesterday.

The issue was raised in the summations of one phase of Mr. Maheu's $17.3-million defamation action against Summa Corp., the personal holding company of his former employer, billionaire Howard Hughes.

Mr. Maheu has testified that he delivered the money to Mr. Humphrey, then the Vice-President, as they met briefly in the back seat of a limousine here on July 29, 1968. Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., has denied under oath that he received the money, which Mr. Maheu said was in a briefcase.

Three witnesses have testified that the two men met in the limousine. Two of them testified about a briefcase, one in positive terms, one in tentative terms.

A Deduction

"Either Sen. Humphrey or Maheu is not telling the truth about that contribution," said Norbert Schlei, an attorney for the Hughes interests. Mr. Schlei argued that the jury should believe Sen. Humphrey.

Mr. Schlei said Mr. Maheu's story of how he got the money to give to Mr. Humphrey was "fantastic." Mr. Maheu said he borrowed it from a casino manager, acting at Mr. Hughes's direction, because Mr. Hughes did not want other employees to know of the contribution. He then repaid the money, Mr. Maheu said.

Mr. Schlei told the jury that $125,000 had been taken from Mr. Hughes's account in 1968-69 for *political contributions. He said* $50,000 went to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo for the Nixon campaign, $25,000 went to pay deficits of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy's campaign for president, and "we contend that the other $50,000 went into his [Mr. Maheu's] pocket."

"In our view it was a clear theft of funds with a dishonest accounting afterward," Mr. Schlei said.

Norton Galane, attorney for Mr. Maheu, argued that Mr. Humphrey got the money. He pointed to testimony of Mr. Maheu's "very short ride" in the vice-presidential limousine.

Mr. Galane said, "Mr. Maheu was not in need of any ride. The only conclusion was that they needed an atmosphere of secrecy in which to transact that portion of a political contribution for which a commitment had been made."

Earlier, the jury was shown a handwritten note, purportedly from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Maheu, urging that the Vice-President be promised help in his 1968 presidential campaign if he would assist Mr. Hughes in a campaign against underground nuclear testing in Nevada.

The summations were made yesterday on the Humphrey contribution controversy because the attorneys in this trial have elected to argue facts as the evidence moves along, rather than wait until the end to attempt to sum up the complicated matters.

U.S. Court Rules Civil Servants Can Be Dismissed for Criticism

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The federal government can fire employees for criticizing their bosses and making other public comments harmful to government "efficiency," a divided Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

On a 6-to-3 vote, the court rejected a First Amendment challenge to the federal statute that allows civil servants to be dismissed or suspended "for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service."

And by a 5-to-4 margin, the high court held that "due process" considerations do not require the government to hold a full-dress, trial-like hearing before firing a worker under this same law.

The two rulings, which split the court badly and inspired five separate opinions, will affect all permanent federal employees, nearly the entire federal work force. Public workers at lower levels could also be touched, since many states and municipalities model their civil service laws on the federal statute.

Bribe Charged

The case originated with Wayne Kennedy, a $16,000-a-year field representative with the Office of Economic Opportunity in Chicago. He was fired in March of 1972 after he charged, without proof, that his immediate superiors had offered a $100,000 bribe to a community action organization.

Mr. Kennedy's boss moved to dismiss him for "cause" and offered him a chance to defend himself informally, in a face-to-face interview. But Mr. Kennedy demanded a trial-type hearing, with an opportunity to cross-examine his accusers. When he was refused, he went to court.

A three-judge federal court in Illinois ruled for Mr. Kennedy and ordered him reinstated with back pay.

But the high court reversed.

Rehnquist Opinion

To the charge that the law inhibits free speech, Justice William Rehnquist wrote that "it proscribes only that public speech which improperly damages and impairs the reputation and efficiency of the employing agency, and it thus imposes no greater controls on the behavior of federal employees than are necessary for the protection of the government."

Only Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice Potter Stewart fully subscribed to Mr. Rehnquist's opinion. Justices Lewis Powell jr., and Byron White filed separate concurrences.

Dissenting were Justices William Douglas, William Brennan jr., and Thurgood Marshall.

In a second decision, the high court made it possible for courts to resolve legal issues raised in a labor strike even after the strikers return to work. A strike's settlement does not necessarily make the case "moot," the 5-to-4 ruling said, ending decades of debate within the court.

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Kent State Ruling

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruled today that families of students killed or injured in the May, 1970, Kent State University shootings have another chance to press federal damage suits against Ohio officials and National Guardsmen. Four students were killed and nine wounded in the encounter.

The court, in an 8-0 ruling, reinstated two test lawsuits in U.S. District Court in Cleveland. Lower courts had dismissed the suits on the ground that Ohio itself was the real defendant. The 11th Amendment of the Constitution bans su[illegible] by individuals against states.

Chicago Demotes 13 In Police Shake-Up

CHICAGO, April 17 (Reuters). — The new chief of the Chicago Police Department, which has been plagued by a series of corruption and brutality indictments, announced a big shake-up yesterday, including the demotion of 13 senior policemen.

Police Chief James Rochford, 52, who was appointed in February, announced new positions for 60 of the city's 74 top police officers. The 13 demotees included 10 district commanders.

Austrian's Illness Worse

VIENNA, April 17 (AP).—The condition of Austrian President Franz Jonas, 74, has further deteriorated, giving rise to "serious concern," the presidential office has announced. Mr. Jonas has been hospitalized since March 23. The nature of his illness has not been disclosed.

Ecologist Is Teaching Coyotes to Despise Taste of Sheep

SALT LAKE CITY, April 17 (AP).—A debate over poisoning predators has raged for years in grazing country, but both sides are interested in a new concept: teaching coyotes to hate the taste of sheep.

Carl Gustavson, 27, a "behavioral ecologist" at the University of Utah, proposes feeding the dog-like animals a wool-covered package of mutton treated with a nonlethal chemical, lithium chloride.

A coyote eating that package would get sick and learn to despise the taste and smell of the wool and sheep meat, he theorizes. The conditioning package would be left in sheep-grazing areas in the same way that meat with poison is used kill coyotes.

There is a federal ban on using poisons. But sheepmen say they are losing thousands of animals to increasing numbers of coyotes, although conservation groups contend that the claims are exaggerated.

Spokesmen for the Wool Growers Association and the Sierra Club, a conservation group, both support Mr. Gustavson's idea.

Mercellus Palmer, executive secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, says that he supplied most of the sheep for Mr. Gustavson's experiments.

Key Questions

He said there is no question that the lithium chloride will work. But the key questions are whether they can reach—and thus condition—the coyotes with the chemical, and whether conditioned coyotes will pass the dislike for sheep along to their litters.

Since the federal government banned the use of poison, in February, 1972, sheepmen have been seeking new ways to fight the coyotes. Mr. Gustavson's *experiments covered periods of* up to three months. The treated mutton and wool made the coyotes vomit. And when a lamb was later put near them in a pen, they would not kill it.

One instinctively ran toward the lamb at full attack speed, but halted a few inches from it. Another grabbed the lamb's neck, the usual kill point, but fled after it tasted the wool.

Although spokesmen for the Sierra Club and the wool growers say that they are impressed by the experiments, they feel that more tests are needed.

Seeking Funds

Mr. Gustavson is seeking $90,000 for a three-year field test and Fred Knowlton, of the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries *and Wildlife at Utah State*, said the funds may be available.

He said that the project has some potential, but he does not think it will completely solve the problem. Mr. Knowlton said that electric fencing, coyote repellants and cyanide collars also are being tested. He noted that Congress appropriated $1.1 million for predator research in fiscal 1974 and the Department of Agriculture has earmarked at least $100,000 more.

Aided FBI at Wounded Knee

Justice Department Criticizes AP for Firing Photographer

MILWAUKEE, April 17 (AP).—The question of possible conflict between a newsman's professional obligations and his responsibilities as a citizen has been raised again by Justice Department criticism of the Associated Press for dismissing a photographer who gave information to FBI agents about the American Indian occupation of Wounded Knee.

John W. Hushen, the department's director of public information, called the action "deplorable" in a speech last night to the Milwaukee chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalism fraternity.

"Newsmen are citizens, too. They have responsibilities like other citizens. And when they see criminal activities occurring they have the same obligations as other citizens to cooperate with law enforcement authorities," Mr. Hushen said.

He said that when the photographer, James Mone, left the Indian encampment, FBI agents only asked him what he had seen.

"It was extremely difficult to get good intelligence from inside Wounded Knee and we took advantage of opportunities as they presented themselves," he said.

"And what kind of an example do we have set by the world's largest news gathering agency? One of actually discouraging citizens from cooperating with law enforcement, with condoning those who say they don't want to get involved, with penalizing someone for doing his duty," he continued.

Action Defended

Asked for comment, Wes Gallagher, president and general manager of the Associated Press, said that the department, in a 1970 policy statement, said that the Department of Justice does not consider the press an investigative arm of the government."

"In guidelines issued last year, the department said: 'The prosecutorial power of the government should not be used in such a way that it impairs a reporter's responsibility to cover as broadly as possible controversial public issues.'

"There may well be circumstances where a journalist who acquires knowledge of a crime has an obligation to report the knowledge to law enforcement authorities.

"But in a tense news situation such as Wounded Knee, no news source is going to talk to a reporter or even permit the presence of reporters if the source feels that the information is going to be immediately, routinely and voluntarily provided to the FBI, as we now learn was done in the incident at Wounded Knee," he said.

Saxbe View

In Washington, Attorney General William Saxbe was asked whether he knew about and agreed with Mr. Hushen's comments, and replied that he did.

"It's kind of discouraging when you're trying to get public participation in law enforcement to run into this situation," Mr. Saxbe said.

He said the photographer "was not an informer, he was a witness."

Mr. Gallagher suspended Mr. Mone from his job in the AP's Minneapolis bureau after Mr. Mone testified at a court hearing Monday that he had responded to FBI agents' questions about events inside the Wounded Knee encampment during the 1973 protest occupation.

Mr. Gallagher announced the suspension in a statement saying that Mr. Mone "acted improperly as an impartial newsman."

Mr. Hushen said: "There was absolutely nothing unethical about his activities. If he had been a reporter, his story, which undoubtedly would have contained the same information given to the FBI, would have been made public to millions of readers."

Radiation Found In Vienna-Rome Express Section

VIENNA, April 17 (Reuters).—A first-class compartment of the Vienna-Rome express was found yesterday to have been sprayed with radioactive liquid, apparently while the train was standing at a station platform.

Police said that they had been told by an anonymous caller about the contamination. They said that the person who called may have inadvertently sprayed the liquid, then fled but phoned to avert harm to others.

A Geiger-counter check showed that both benches of seats in the compartment were contaminated with about twice the normal human tolerance level. But the quantity involved was not considered dangerous. The normal tolerance level is 10 milliroentgens of radioactivity.

The train was delayed for 90 minutes at the South Station while the contaminated car was removed for study.

It was the second incident at a Vienna railway station in 24 hours. The West Station was sealed off by police Monday after an anonymous hoaxer telephoned a warning that passengers returning from Easter holidays would be attacked by machine-gun fire.

12th Person Dies In San Francisco Shooting Series

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP).—A 23-year-old man was shot to death here last night. Police said he was the latest victim in a series of apparently unprovoked shootings in which 12 persons have been killed and six wounded.

Nelson Shields, who had attended Hobart College in Geneva, N.Y., until this year, was gunned down as he put a rug in a car in the city's Ingleside district.

Three shots rang out about 8:30 p.m., police said, and Mr. Shields fell dead. Police said the assailant had come up behind him and fired.

A neighbor told police she saw a black man running down the street moments later.

Police said a .32-caliber pistol was apparently used in the shooting, the same type of weapon used in the other attacks, which began in November. In each case, police said, the victim was white and the assailant was a black man who opened fire without warning.

Last Sunday, two teen-agers, the 16th and 17th victims, were wounded here.

Anti-Castro Exile Slain in New York

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—Arturo Rodriguez Vives, a Cuban exile and a foe of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, was found shot to death Tuesday in his Upper Manhattan apartment, police reported.

It was the second killing of an anti-Castro exile in the United States in less than a week. Jose *de la Torriente was shot to death* in Miami last Friday.

Mr. Rodriguez's body was discovered by his wife, Josephine, in their apartment, police said. Mr. Rodriguez, 31, headed Cuban Power, a militant group.

Cooper May Go To E. Germany

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—President Nixon is considering sending John Sherman Cooper as the first U.S. ambassador to East Germany, high administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Cooper, 72, served three terms as Republican senator from Kentucky and was ambassador to India and Nepal in 1955 and 1956. Posting him in East Berlin, according to the administration officials, would be a compliment to East Germany comparable to the dispatch of the senior American diplomat, David Bruce, to China to open the U.S. liaison office in Peking.

"It is meant to get relations off to a good start," an official said. "Later a career man will be sent to East Berlin."

Argentine Judge Voids Closure of Newspaper

BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (Reuters).—An Argentine judge yesterday overruled a government decree shutting the leftist newspaper El Mundo for allegedly backing leftist guerrillas.

Ruling on an appeal against the March 14 decree, the judge said that such measures could be taken only by the judiciary.

Huey Newton Guilty In Barroom Beating

OAKLAND, April 17 (AP).—Black Panther party co-founder Huey Newton has pleaded guilty to beating up a disc jockey in a bar two years ago. He was fined $50.

Newton, 31, pleaded to the misdemeanor battery charge Monday in Oakland Municipal Court before Judge Winton McKibben. Alameda County Deputy District Attorney Alex Selvin said Newton's guilty plea was negotiated before the court appearance. Judge McKibben ordered Newton to use the $50 fine to pay the medical expenses of disc jockey Alonzo Miller

McGovern Will Seek Third Term in Senate

MITCHELL, S.D., April 17 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, promising to help "return the government to the people once again," yesterday announced his candidacy for re-election.

The South Dakota Democrat, who was defeated by President Nixon in 1972, returned to his home town to give the official notice of his bid for a third term. Sen. McGovern, 51, has no Democratic opposition so far, although candidates have until Friday to file.

EEC Aide Says U.K. Membership Is 'Worth Burden'

BRUSSELS, April 17 (UPI).—British membership will burden rather than benefit the European Economic Community for *the immediate future and beyond*, a Common Market leader said yesterday.

"Anybody who knows the British economy also knows that Britain's entry will be a burden rather than a gain for the community's economy in the short and medium term," Henri Simonet, the market's commissioner for energy, said.

Mr. Simonet told the Brussels newspaper De Standaard that Britain's membership was nevertheless indispensable for purposes of achieving a "balanced political union."

"Therefore it will be necessary to convince the British government that it would be unthinkable that it refuse development of the community toward a political union," he said.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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After the Crisis

The oil crisis is over. But the serious and worsening energy problem remains.

The United States like other industrialized countries has been living beyond its means, ecologically speaking. It is not only importing oil, a dwindling resource, but it is also increasing its use of energy in its various forms by roughly 5 percent a year. This increases the demand for nuclear power plants. But where to dump the radioactive wastes? This increases the pressure to drill *for offshore oil. But how to guard the* ocean against oil spills? This intensifies the interest in strip mining for coal, but can the ravaged lands be restored and will they be?

* * *

As these questions indicate, the energy problem and the environmental problem are to a considerable extent the same problem viewed from different perspectives. The gasoline shortage has served to alert Americans that their energy-wasting ways are reckless and that it would be prudent to *make some changes.*

But there is no consensus as to what those changes should be. Instead, the brief crisis collapsed the authority of those who might have been expected to provide leadership. To their dismay, the oil companies have discovered that many people believe they invented the crisis for dark conspiratorial reasons of their own. Although the companies have gained windfall profits from the sudden rise in prices, there is no evidence or logic to suggest that they deliberately plotted the recent unsettling events in their business.

The energy scare further damaged President Nixon's credibility. His proclaimed goal of energy self-sufficiency by 1980 is a *patently unattainable objective. Even over* a somewhat longer span of time, self-sufficiency could not be reached without a steady effort to reduce energy consumption, a risky subject on which the President is thunderously silent. Meanwhile, Nixon during the energy scare abandoned his demonstrated concern for ecological values with indecent haste.

The President now brushes aside every problem—smog from auto emissions and coal-burning power plants, destruction of the land by strip mining and urban sprawl, danger from the radioactive waste of nuclear plants, and contamination of the ocean from off-shore oil drilling—in the name of increasing energy supplies.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and other conservation-minded members of Congress suggest that Nixon is playing "impeachment politics" with these problems. They point out that his hardcore supporters in an impeachment showdown are the same right-wing members of the House and Senate who also oppose a national land use policy or any other restraint on individual and corporate *profit-seeking in the exploitation of* natural resources.

The energy scare not only exposed the hollowness of Nixon's commitment to ecological values but also demonstrated the profound disarray of government agencies supposedly coping with energy and environmental problems.

* * *

A Federal Energy Office had to be improvised. An interagency study group headed by William O. Doub, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, has now proposed a *National Energy Council to provide* "general policy guidance" to regulatory agencies. The prospect of subsuming a vast range of difficult problems under a single umbrella marked "energy" naturally disturbs agencies which have diverse responsibilities such as the Environmental Protection Agency, whose administrator, Russell Train, would like to see his agency expanded into a cabinet-level Department of the Environment. That would be a logical evolution if Congress and the administration could also agree on the decades-old idea of making Interior into a *Department of Energy and Resources.*

Changes in structure though desirable are less important than a recognition by the American people and the leadership of both parties that the limits set by the natural environment cannot be transcended or permanently exceeded. Economic gain and environmental safety are not alternatives; the environment sets the conditions and determines the cost of any economic gain.

Nations like individuals would like to escape those costs or pass them on to someone else. The great energy scare was a reminder to Americans that no escape is possible and a warning that the day of reckoning for an oil-dependent, energy-wasting society may be nearer than anyone would like.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Oil Producers' Burden

With tantalizing deliberation, Middle Eastern oil-producing countries are gradually awakening to the wisdom and the necessity of spreading some of their windfall riches among their less-blessed Third World partners. Regrettably the amounts of new development capital now under discussion still represent only a fraction of the anticipated need.

So far, the various aid programs from the oil producers are fragmented, without any institutional coordination. Many of the programs seem hedged and manipulative, plagued with national rivalries and bids for *partisan advantage. No less than 10 sep*arate assistance programs have been announced by the oil producers. An effort by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to present a joint aid package to the current special session of the UN General Assembly has yet to reach the level of a commitment.

An implicit tension between the oil-rich nations and the hard-pressed consumers of the developing world is growing outside the assembly hall, sheltered by the rhetoric from the rostrum which centers on the less controversial issues that have long separated the Third World from the industrialized powers.

A new analysis by the World Bank stresses that while all oil consumers have been hit by the 400 percent increase in oil prices last year, it is the developing countries whose economies are most threatened. According to this assessment, the additional capital requirements arising from the increase in oil and other commodity prices will reach $10 billion over the next two years. The most ambitious of the various aid proposals so far discussed would probably not exceed $3 billion.

*Envoys of the World Bank and other inter*national financial institutions have been lobbying intensely for commitments through the multilateral framework that has been shown most effective for donors and recipients alike. It is in the oil producers' own interests to share their excess revenues—if not from any humanitarian or ideological motivation, then at least to insure that the consumers of their oil can pay for what they buy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Syria and the Russians

While Egypt has clearly decided to pursue a course of peace along the lines of Henry Kissinger's concepts, no such decision has been taken in Syria. The Russians are trying to steer the Syrians along the Kremlin's particular "path of peace"—but they are evidently not so much interested in attaining a viable compromise settlement as in dominating at least the Syrian piece on the Mideast chessboard and moving it in the way that suits them best.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

U.S.-British Relations

There is something ironic about the Labor government's current attachment to the United States. Washington, especially President Nixon's Washington, is not the most obvious capital to which one would have expected Labor ministers to turn. . . . This government, the foreign secretary said last week, will give greater emphasis than its predecessor to relations with Washington. If this is ironic, it is also naive and possibly dangerous. In the first place, there was nothing wrong with Anglo-American relations under the Tories. . . . Secondly, most of the international issues in which Britain and the United States are involved go well beyond the scope of bilateral relations so there is a limit to how much the two countries can solve together. Thirdly, it is on the few remaining bilateral issues that under a Labor government Anglo-American relations could go awry. . . .

In foreign policy terms, America's chief *interest in Britain is as part of Europe.* Yet it is just this European connection which the new government is seeking to weaken through renegotiation of British membership of the European Common Market. . . unless one assumes that the object of American policy is to break up the Community, it is hard to see how this can make Britain a favored ally of the United States. . . .

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

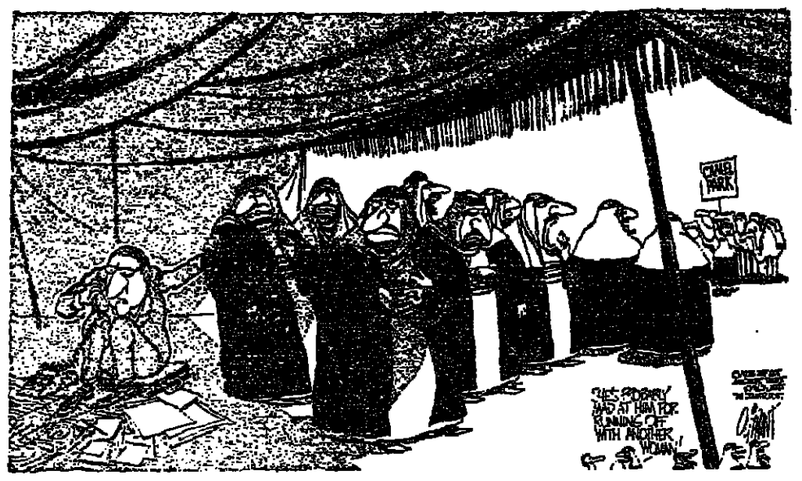
April 18, 1899

LONDON—There was a return of wintry weather in England yesterday. It was very cold. The Blackburn district of Lancashire experienced the force of the storm severely. Following a brilliant sunrise there was a heavy fall of snow for two hours, the country presenting the appearance of winter most of the day. There was also snow in northern Wales and some of the land was frozen over.

Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1924

NEW YORK—It is said that Benny Leonard, the world's champion lightweight, will shortly be matched up with Mickey Walker, the world's welterweight champion, in a 15-round battle at a 147-pound weight limit. It is understood that Tex Rickard has made a good sized offer to Leonard to take on the match. Benny has been putting on weight recently and has had some difficulty in making the lightweight limit.



'Golda, I've Got Them All Lined Up Right Here... You're NOT?? —Well, Who the Hell IS in Charge?... Wait, Guys, Don't Run Off... Golda?...'

Atlantic Alliance Views

Independence and Oil Bargaining

By J.E. Hartshorn

This is another article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.

ZUG, Switzerland.—If one part of the current U.S. energy scenario comes true, Henry Kissinger this spring will lead Europe and Japan—he would like to lead all oil importers—into consultations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to seek some new pattern, interdependent and mutually advantageous, for the world oil trade.

If another part of the same scenario comes true, the United States will thereafter put itself into a position, as soon as possible, to cease being an oil importer at all.

For the United States, there is nothing contradictory about this. The two are not even presented as alternatives. A believable resolve to attain self-sufficiency in energy cannot weaken America's bargaining power as an oil importer. Economically, it cannot strengthen this immediate bargaining power much either, since "Project Independence," at the least, would take several years. But Mr. Kissinger's bargaining power about oil imports this year will not have much to do with economics. Here as elsewhere, it will be based on *Realpolitik.*

Lucky Ones

However, Americans need to bear in mind that this option is not open to most other large oil importers. Two or three other lucky ones—Holland, Australia, *soon Britain*—can also achieve self-sufficiency in energy. The rest—notably most of Europe and Japan—cannot avoid heavy con*tinuing dependence on imported* oil and gas. These countries' immediate energy situations parallel those of the United States. But *it does have enough resources at* home to fuel, eventually, all its own needs—at a high cost, but one that current trends in oil-*import prices may make bearable.* Most of its partners in "Atlantic-Japanese energy" haven't this option.

This is a real distinction within any lineup of the industrialized oil importers. It relates specifically to energy, and has nothing to do with the extraneous political irritations and resentments that have embittered so much Atlantic cross-talk since the Washington *energy conference. It need not* prevent an effective unity in these importers' arguments with OPEC this year. In the short run, *American, European and Japanese* interests in crude oil prices and how to pay them overlap very considerably.

But "Project Independence," taken at face value, postulates reducing U.S. imports straight away; obviating any need for them by 1980; and making the United States a potential net exporter of energy by 1985. Even to start with, U.S. imports are only *about 6 percent of its total energy* use. For the Common Market nations, the most one can hope is to bring the share of imported energy down from about 62 to 43 percent by 1985; for Japan, perhaps from 75 percent to about half. So this current identity of interest as oil importers could theoretically soon narrow, perhaps towards the vanishing point.

Europeans and Japanese do not, in fact, take "Project Independence" quite at face value. But it still fascinates them. (It has technical feasibility, that is: not the contrived and shaky arithmetic of its timetable.) If the United States undertakes this huge task, they believe it can be done. Possible foreign repercussions, especially on importers who cannot opt out, are being studied carefully. (And a good deal more enthusiastically than these other importers, 18 months ago, were contemplating another oil option open to the United States—the "special arrangement" with Saudi Arabia that Sheikh Yamani proposed in the autumn of 1972.

All May Benefit

Its side-effects on oil bargaining, for American and for all importers, may be complex. If self-sufficiency were simply an alternative, to be chosen if reliance on imports looked too costly and too dangerous, it could enhance American bargaining power, for the United States itself and for others. Exporters might think more secure guarantees and lower prices well worth while to gain or hold such huge business. That could benefit everybody—all importers, and perhaps all exporters too.

Formally, indeed, "Project Independence" is hedged. Its authors "do not mean that the United States will terminate all imports. Rather, the U.S. objective is to be in a position by 1980 where it can go without imports, if necessary, without serious damage to the U.S. economy. The United States will become an importer of choice and not necessity."

So on paper, this is an alternative, to overhang the oil bargaining. But to America's allies—and perhaps to OPEC—it looks liable to become a rather overriding political commitment. President Nixon initially set this as a national objective without much qualification (and without reference to cost). As soon as any crash programs to achieve it are set in motion, they will gain a momentum of their own.

Once the United States, for example, has gone through all the technological and environmental tribulations of developing large-scale capacity for production from the oil shales, then that shale oil will get produced. If it is not economically competitive, it is likely to be protected or subsidized. Even if it isn't, OPEC will expect it to be. So as successive slices of U.S. demand are covered by high-cost local energy, they will look immune to competition from imports, whether prices might be cut or not.

So "Project Independence" as a political commitment, might not have the direct effect on bargaining about OPEC supplies and prices that it could as an economic alternative. But its indirect effect on prices could still be considerable—for America's allies. The local American energy involved, competitive or not, would still "back out" the equivalent of say 10 million barrels of oil a day, which the United States might otherwise have imported annually by around 1980. That would take a large slice out of the world oil trade expected by then.

Puncture Prices

Some of the other importers hope that this would puncture oil prices in a world market from which the U.S.A., once again, would have opted out. If so, the United States might maroon itself on an island of relatively high-cost—though safer—indigenous energy production. Europe and Japan would be left largely dependent on imported oil that would inevitably be less secure—but cheaper, too. That was what happened the last time America chose to insulate itself from the world oil market, throughout the 1960s. (Perhaps not, or not only, because it did; but post hoc, anyway.) So some American analysts fear that once again U.S. import-phobia could help confer cheaper energy on its industrialized competitors.

In Washington, one gathers, experts are now examining the likely costs of "Project Independence." Its direct costs will be hard enough to reckon. But there are indirect, perhaps hidden costs too; and this will be even truer for such import-saving exercises as other, *less fortunately* endowed importing countries embark upon. The direct investment cost of the local energy a country *develops will be obvious, if not* easy to measure in advance. But the self-sufficiency postulated in "Project Independence" rests not *only on a buildup of local energy.* It rests also on a slowdown of growth in national energy demand.

Even though the United States can expect some improvement in the efficiency of energy use, that is liable to mean a slowdown, too, in general economic growth. Indeed, the extra national growth forgone may be a much bigger cost to the economy than the extra investment in local energy. And both, incidentally, represent real resources, diverted or sacrificed. Until all OPEC countries can absorb all their rocketing revenues in real resources within their economies, part of oil's import "costs" to the industrialized West will simply be promises of future payment with no transfer or real resources at all.

But if there are hidden costs to self-sufficiency in energy, these may offer the importers too some *hidden flexibility in their bar*gaining. Advanced economies do not sacrifice real growth cheerfully. If they could see more *dependable supplies and more* predictable prices—preferably somewhat lower—for imported oil, there would be a margin of *flexibility in their import planning.* Even if they developed most of the local energy they have in mind, they need not forgo as *much economic growth.*

However firm the political commitments of "Project Independence," therefore, there can be some flexibility for the future in the importers' bargaining that Mr. Kissinger hopes to lead. These importers' interests are not automatically identical, and may diverge more widely. Exporters' interests, economic and political, aren't automatically identical either (though importers and oil companies can no longer count so optimistically on splits within OPEC). If these consultations with OPEC can be put together this spring, the economic and political bargaining strength will be oddly distributed. But each side has considerable latitude; and neither has blocked too many options for the other in advance. Both are necessary—though not sufficient—conditions for effective bargaining.

J.E. Hartshorn is a writer and consultant on international energy, associated with Walter J. Levy, S.A. of Zug, Switzerland.

Ford's Big Problem: His 'Good Guy' Quality

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — Vice-President Ford keeps saying he is not a candidate for the presidency, but keeps talking like a candidate, and in the process he is stumbling into trouble.

It is the "good guy" quality in Ford that is getting him in trouble. He is an honest and sympathetic character in a tough and almost impossible job. He wants to please the President, who picked him out for a historic role at an awkward time. So he defends the President in public on Watergate, without reading the documents and the evidence.

At the same time, he wants to be faithful to his old buddies in the House and Senate, who are considering the impeachment of his boss, and when they talk to him in the night he tells them about his fears and doubts about how the President is handling the impeachment crisis.

To Reassure

The Republican party wants him to go around the country reassuring the faithful that every*thing is going to come out all* right and he wears himself out flying all over the Republic. But after his standard speeches, he has to meet the local press, and get back on his plane and travel for hours with the Washington reporters, who are following him to find out what kind of man he is and what kind of president he would make.

So he talks to them too the way he always has in his 25 years in the House. He is not a calculating man. He has always talked freely to reporters. He likes them, and he never had many state secrets to conceal. And they ask him what he woud do if by accident he became president, what kind of cabinet he would have? What about Kissinger at State, Schlesinger at Defense, Ziegler in the White House? And he answers their questions, not taking himself seriously, and not thinking about the consequences.

The consequences, of course, are serious. Next day it is all over the front pages and on the tube that the Vice-President was sure *that the President* was "innocent," that the documents would prove it, though he hadn't read them. Also, that he thought *the Republicans would do* all right in the November elections despite Watergate, then, the next day, that he was worried about the political effects of *Watergate.*

Beyond that, he had tried to get a compromise between the White House and the Congress *on the tapes, and avoid a House* subpoena and a "confrontation" between the executive and the legislature, but had failed. And, *still insisting that he would not* run for the presidency, that he would keep Kissinger and fire Schlesinger and Ziegler, if by accident *he did have to replace* Nixon.

Obviously, and for good reasons, the White House was sore, and even Gerry's friends wondered about his judgment, but maybe indiscretions and blunders like this were inevitable for a man like Ford. In a way, he is the opposite of Nixon. He is a natural and spontaneous character, and he is getting in trouble now, not because of his bad instincts but because of his good instincts.

In fairness to the Vice-President, part of his problem, maybe the main part, is that he was chosen to be the second man to *the President, to stand in line for* the presidency, but was not given the opportunity to prepare for that job.

He was not really brought in on the major questions before the President. The members of the cabinet did not invite him *to share their problems,* because, if they did, they might seem to be preparing him to succeed to the presidency. So he was left, *like Agnew, to be a propagandist* for the President and the party, and he did what he had always done: He gave the old party hurrah, but *being more* honest than most politicians, he gave honest answers to hard questions after the party rally was over.

This may not be a tribute to Ford's judgment, but it is a tribute to his integrity. There has always been a question around *here about whether it was better* to have an honest naive man or an intelligent and cunning manipulator, and Ford has *demonstrated that he is not very* smart but that he is honest.

Learned Lesson

Meanwhile, he has learned his lesson. It is too bad in a way, because what this town needs is *a few straight characters,* even if they get in trouble, but he will be more careful from now on. It hadn't quite occurred to him that his life had changed, *that he was* being regarded as a possible president, and therefore that what he said was news, not only in Grand Rapids but in the *country* and the world.

From now on, he will *probably* be different. He has always wanted *to retreat* and learn his job quietly in the departments, but the President has never really given him the chance. In a way *he knows himself better* than anybody else. He would like to be obscure and live in his little suburban house in Alexandria and *just stick around* and learn in case he was needed, but nobody in the White House suggested that.

Everybody is cutting him up now, in the White House, the party, and the press, but his mistakes have been the mistakes *of a decent man,* and if the White House finally gives him a decent and private job of learning the problems of the presidency, he *is the kind of man who would* gladly disappear and try to learn.

Mr. Nixon and His Critics

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Nixon is in a hell of a mess, and never mind for a minute the question what share of the responsibility *he deserves for it. It has now* come to the point of apparently serious discussion whether he can take his dogs on Air Force One to California without reimbursing the U.S. government.

As has been pointed out, when this kind of thing was tried on Franklin Delano Roosevelt, he turned it around with withering skill and almost got the best of Westbrook Pegler. I say almost, because where FDR was concerned, the charge was that special trips were authorized exclusively for the sake of Fala. It has not been alleged that Air Force One was specially dispatched for the sake of picking up King Timahoe. Merely that the setter rode in the airplane. I do not believe Cotton Mather would have found anything immoral in this, but Nixon's critics, having tuned up, find it easier to bay through the night than to use restraint in anything involving Nixon.

There is a congressman on the Judiciary Committee, a "hardliner" is how the morning's paper identifies him. He is angry at what he considers the contumacious conduct of President Nixon. What is it this time? Well, Nixon wants until April 22 to hand over the tapes requested by the committee. Nixon's lawyer says, mind you, that he is making no commitment to hand over all those tapes at that time. The commit*ment, rather, is to hand over* those tapes which Nixon feels relate directly to the Watergate controversy.

If Nixon was prepared to hand over the tapes without any qualification, obviously there would be no point in waiting until April 22. *He could as well hand* them over this morning. What the congressman is saying, in other words, is that the White *House has no right to pass in*dependent judgment over whether these tapes refer in any way to Watergate. The attitude of pre*sumptive distrust is very nearly* poisonous.

Nixon goes to France, to attend the memorial services of Georges *Pompidou. And while he is there,* he occupies himself with meetings with the heads of state assembled there. He spends time with *everyone possibly excluding the* 11-year-old son of King Hassan II. Everyone agrees that U.S. relations with Europe are in dis*repair. Everyone agrees that it is* a matter of the highest priority that America should do something about it. But all of a sudden a critical *community* which is not known for the accent it puts on showing reverence for the remains of Georges Pompidou, may he rest in peace, finds it profane that Nixon should take the opportunity to talk about the problems of the living.

I cannot imagine that this criticism would have been leveled at Dwight Eisenhower, or John Kennedy, or even Lyndon Johnson. The tone, on the contrary, would have been altogether approving: "President at Pompidou Rites/Seeks European Accord." And lots of approving editorials.

Take the Russian trip. Everyone is ready to criticize it. I am ready to criticize it, but so help me I was just as ready before Watergate, because it is my conviction that America has been morally fleeced by the Communist *world during Nixon's reign.* But the people who were elated at Nixon's discovery of the joys of life under Chairman Mao, and *who congratulated Nixon* most heartily for his conclusion of the SALT accords wherein we agreed like little gentlemen to military *inferiority, are now putting Nixon* in a position where he literally can't win.

Soviet Deal

If he drives a bargain that is good for America, the Soviet Union will balk: and Nixon's critics will say that the *Soviet* Union can't do business with Nixon because he is playing, in the fleeted phrase of Sen. Jackson, "impeachment politics." He is being tough on the Soviet Union —they will say—to impress the guys back home. On the other *hand, if he does make a deal* with the Soviet Union, they will say that he is so anxious to score, he is ready to give the Soviet *Union the Marine Band,* so as to be able to come back victorious.

The tragedy is that there is no apparent escape from this ruse. The *position of the critics* is too nearly adamant, and Nixon has made too many political and psychological mistakes. It is a *reason why men of true vision* are less concerned now with individual justice than with the well-being of the Republic.

—*Letters*—

View of IRS

I have read and heard plenty of criticism of Nixon and his tax attorneys in regard to the President's tax returns for 1969 to 1972 but I have yet to hear any criticism of the Internal Revenue Service. Apparently the IRS saw nothing wrong with Nixon's return until years later when Watergate and related *matters* prompted them to play the role of carrion crow.

The myth of the IRS being unbiased is now completely exploded for it is obvious that they are just as politically motivated and dominated as other government departments and agencies.

STEWART L. FRITCHIE.
Kronberg, Taunus, W. Germany.

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United Press International.

BURNING TRAIN—Flames rose more than 200 feet when a 32-car freight train derailed at Brackwede, West Germany, early yesterday and 16 of the cars containing 30,000 gallons of gasoline exploded and burned. No injuries were reported but two homes were destroyed.

U.S., Britain, West Germany Plan a Common Tank Cannon

By John W. Finney

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, Germany, April 17 (NYT).—The United States, West Germany and Britain, in an effort to overcome one of the military weaknesses of the Western alliance, have agreed upon the competitive selection of a common gun for their tanks, American officials announced yesterday.

United States defense officials have also made it clear to the European allies that they are prepared to go a significant step further in standardizing weapons by considering the competitive development of a common tank for the alliance.

Representatives of the countries signed the agreement on the standard tank gun in Washington Monday. The announcement yesterday coincided with the arrival here of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger on what he described as a "revivalist mission" to reinvigorate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

6-Day Visit

During his six-day visit, Mr. Schlesinger will also inspect U.S. Army and Air Force units and visit NATO military commanders.

The competative development of a common tank gun is intended to reassure the European allies that the United States is ready to put aside some of the nationalistic pressures that have dominated weaponry programs by showing a willingness to buy a tank gun developed in Europe.

As envisioned by American officials, the step could also help relieve a major supply problem in a NATO alliance in which each ally insists upon maintaining its own separate weapon systems.

Under the agreement signed in Washington, there would be a "shoot-off," probably in 1975, among the American, British and West German Tank guns. In principle, the gun winning the competition would then be selected as the three nations' common gun.

Leber Assured

FURSTENFELDBRUCK, Germany, April 17 (AP).—Mr. Schlesinger assured West German Defense Minister Georg Leber today that there would be no unilateral reduction of American combat troops in Europe.

Mr. Schlesinger said a reduction of U.S. troops would only be possible after an agreement with the Soviet bloc on reductions of arms.

Low Crime Rate in Tokyo Reflects Love of Orderliness

By Sydney H. Schanberg

TOKYO, April 17 (NYT).—People in Tokyo rarely cross the street against a red light. They do not scrawl graffiti on subway walls. And they do not commit many murders either.

Indeed, the world's most populous city—11.8 million people—has the lowest crime rate. Tokyo had 196 murders last year. New York, with a population of almost 8 million, had 1,680—nearly nine times as many.

That Japan's capital is the least crime-troubled of any big city in the world is in itself not news. Tourist brochures regularly make the same point: "Even on dark, lonely streets in the dead of night, you need not be afraid of lurking shadows."

But seldom does anyone here try to explain why, for law and order are conditions of life the Japanese have come to take for granted.

Complex Question

Though the "why" is not some Oriental mystery, neither is it simple to explain, for it involves a mixture of social and legal factors that go to the heart of the national character.

The gun-control and drug laws are severe, and they are enforced by an efficient police force. Public respect for law and authority is traditionally strong. Arrest is a deep disgrace, both for oneself and for one's family. The level of education is high. Unemployment is low. The country is ethnically and culturally homogeneous, with virtually no racial strains.

Finally, the Japanese, living close together on an isolated and densely populated island group, have developed an ability to deal with stresses and an adaptability to others, as well as a sense of obligation not to trespass on the lives of their neighbors.

Not surprisingly, the people proudest about Tokyo's low crime rate are the metropolitan police.

The Tokyo police are especially fond of contrasting their crime level with that of New York. New York, with a 31,000-man police force, had 72,750 reported robberies last year—Tokyo, with 42,420, had 361. New York had 3,735 reported rapes, Tokyo 426. New York had 38,148 reported assaults, Tokyo 17,171. New York had 82,731 reported auto thefts, Tokyo 3,550. New York reported 22,843 drug crimes, Tokyo 1,281.

In brief, while cities in Europe and the United States have seen their crime rates double and worse over the last decade, crime in Tokyo has not increased. In the category of major crimes, the rate has actually dropped, despite steady population growth.

Are the Japanese less criminally inclined than other urbanized people, or are the Japanese police simply more effective in controlling and preventing crime?

Probably some of both—although the police are more visible and easier to explain than the intricacies of Japanese psychology.

The Tokyo police are recruited from all over the country in a search for the best men—which gives them added prestige in a nation where prestige is important. Here, the neighborhood policeman is known respectfully as O-Mawari-San—Honorable Mr. Walkaround.

And he does walk around, for there are many more foot patrolmen here than in New York. Sprinkled every few blocks throughout the city are Koban, or police booths, manned by one to a dozen or so men, who patrol their neighborhoods constantly.

Policemen get no bonus, financial or otherwise, for making a lot of arrests for minor offenses. There also seems to be no adversary relationship between the average citizen and the policeman—he is not the enemy.

Policemen rarely draw their pistols. The rules on firearms are rigid and strictly circumscribed. Force of any kind is to be used only when absolutely necessary.

The omnipresence of the police helps explain the high arrest rate. It also provides occasional surprises for residents. The other day an American businessman living here received a call from his O-Mawari-San, who reminded him that his dog was due for its rabies shot.

32 Die in India Crash

NEW DELHI, April 17 (Reuters).—A bus skidded off the road and plunged into a deep ravine yesterday killing 32 passengers near the north Indian pilgrim center of Rishikesh, the Press Trust of India reported.

Obituaries

Frank McGee, TV Newsman With Reputation for Coolness

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Frank McGee, 52, since 1957 one of the most respected newsmen of the National Broadcasting Co. network, died this morning.

The cause of death was reported as pneumonia, but his physician disclosed that Mr. McGee had known for four years that he had multiple myeloma, cancer of the bone marrow, for which he was undergoing treatment.

"During the last few months, he suffered severely from back pain due to his disease, but he insisted on carrying on with his program," the doctor said. Mr. McGee entered the hospital last Thursday after his regular appearance that morning on the "Today" show, on which he had been host since Oct. 12, 1971.

In the mid-1950s, Mr. McGee was head of news at an NBC affiliate in Montgomery, Ala., where his coverage of racial frictions won the attention of Julian Goodman, now the network's chairman and chief executive officer. He was hired for the network's Washington staff.

Calm and Clear

A national audience soon recognized the qualities that remained Mr. McGee's hallmark—calmness in describing turbulent events, clarity in presentation and freedom from the temptation to pontificate on the one hand and to reach for witticisms on the other.

Soon he was covering presidential conventions and elections and space shots as well as everyday network assignments. In 1965, when he was anchorman for NBC on the Gemini space flight, Jack Gould, radio and television critic of The New York Times, praised Mr. McGee's "uncanny knack for flawless delivery under any and all circumstances."

He had been anchorman on "Monitor," on the WNBC-TV "Sixth-Hour News" in New York and, with John Chancellor and David Brinkley, on the NBC "Evening News," which succeeded the "Huntley-Brinkley Report" in 1970.

Born in Lousiana, he won the 1966 Peabody Award for his running coverage of Pope Paul VI's visit to New York. In 1967, he received a brotherhood award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for a one-hour documentary, "Same Mud, Same Blood," about relations between black and white soldiers in the Vietnam conflict. He spent a month there with two camera teams collecting his material.

Among many tributes to Mr. McGee today was one from Walter Cronkite of the NBC rival, CBS, who observed: "Behind Frank's soft-spoken, almost courtly, manner one sensed character and integrity of iron."

—Farnsworth Fowle.

Clover T. Dulles

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Clover Todd Dulles, 80, widow of former Central Intelligence Agency director Allen Dulles, died Monday. Mrs. Dulles accompanied her husband on numerous diplomatic and intelligence assignments in Europe.

Gen. Alexander Saburov

MOSCOW, April 17 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Alexander Saburov, 65, a partisan leader in the Ukraine during World War II and lately an official in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, has died, the Tass news agency said today.

A member of the Bolshevik underground in the Ukraine, Gen. Saburov helped organize and direct the partisan movement there during the war.

Gen. Vladimir Petushkov

MOSCOW, April 17 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Vladimir Petushkov, 64, deputy minister of internal affairs, has died, Pravda said today.

Victor Michaut

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—Victor Michaut, 65, a leading member of the French Communist party who survived the Nazi concentration camp in Dachau, died yesterday, his family said today.

From 1933 to 1939, he was national secretary of the Young Communist Movement and editor of Avant Garde, the organization's journal. When war started, he helped to produce the Communist newspaper l'Humanite.

Frank McGee

Pakistan Party Accuses Regime

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 17 (Reuters).—The opposition National Awami party has rejected Sunday's government statement on Baluchistan as "eye-winking and false propaganda" and repeated its call for the release of NAP leaders imprisoned in the troubled province.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Sunday declared an amnesty for all prisoners in the province except those accused of serious crimes and said the army would cease its pacifying operations by May 15.

The amnesty apparently excluded former province Governor Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo, Chief Minister Ataullah Mengal and tribal leader Khair Bakhsh Marri, who were arrested in August on charges of murder and sedition. They are being held near Rawalpindi.

Fighting Grows In Kurd Revolt

ANKARA, April 17 (Reuters).—A fierce escalation in fighting between Kurdish rebels and government forces in northern Iraq was reported by two Kurdish-language radio stations today.

The "Voice of Kurdistan" radio, monitored in eastern Turkey, listed 11 clashes and said an Iraqi general had been killed.

Guerrillas led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani fought intermittently from 1961 until 1970 for Kurdish self-rule in the mountains of northern Iraq. Fighting resumed last month when Gen. Barzani rejected the Iraq government's latest proposals for limited Kurdish autonomy.

Kennedy Meets Tito in Belgrade

BELGRADE, April 17 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., today conferred with President Tito on U.S.-Yugoslav relations and a wide range of international issues, U.S. diplomats said.

In an hour-long meeting at President Tito's White Palace, the two men discussed the Middle East, European security, the nonaligned movement and the current United Nations debate on raw materials. They also agreed on the need for the further improvement in U.S.-Yugoslav relations, the diplomats said.

Sen. Kennedy also presented Marshal Tito with a three volume set of the "Messages and Papers of President John F. Kennedy."

'Mona Lisa' Arrives In Tokyo Under Guard

TOKYO, April 17 (UPI).—Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" arrived here under tight security today for an exhibition at the Tokyo National Museum April 29 to June 10.

The painting was flown here from Paris accompanied by the director of the Louvre Museum, Jean Chatelain, and a group of security guards.

The "Mona Lisa" was sent to Japan at the request of Premier Kakuei Tanaka during his talks with the late French President Georges Pompidou early this year.

In Sunday's Election

Woman Runs for President of Colombia

By David F. Belnap

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 17.—In one of South America's bastions of male chauvinism, a woman is the presidential candidate of an important political party—her own.

Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno Diaz is challenging—in next Sunday's election—a political establishment nearly 150 years old for leadership of Latin America's fourth-largest republic, a nation twice the size of France in area, populated by 24 million people, most of them poor.

Unreliable local polls forecast still another victory Sunday for one of the nation's two traditional parties—the Liberals or the Conservatives. But all agree that, win or lose, the feminine challenger's Popular National Alliance (Anapo) is a serious threat to the traditional applecart.

Maria Eugenia, as she is known to friend and foe alike, is a seasoned professional in politics. Now aged 39, she is likely to be a significant figure on the Colombian political stage for a long time.

She makes it clear that she is not running as a women's advocate in a typically male-dominated Latin American society.

Stark Terms

"I've conducted my campaign on the basis of the struggle to gain for the average Colombian a life he has never had," she told a recent interviewer, describing life here in stark terms.

"In no other Latin American country are the rich so rich and the poor so poor as they are here. Colombia occupies last place in Latin America when it comes to equality of income distribution.

"In no part of the nation have I encountered any kind of adverse reaction to my candidacy because I'm a woman, and I'm not running as a women's liberationist."

When she was 20, Maria Eugenia was compared with Evita Peron after her father, Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, named her to direct a Colombian social-welfare organization similar to the Eva Peron Foundation that flourished in Argentina during Juan Peron's first decade of rule.

Like Mr. Peron in Argentina, Gen. Rojas Pinilla then was dictator-president of Colombia.

But unlike Evita, or Mr. Peron's third wife Maria Estela who is Argentina's vice-president today, Maria Eugenia owes none of her present political prominence to the male members of her family. The opposite is true. They owe their political resurrection to her incisiveness, intelligent pragmatism, determination and talent as an organizer.

Experienced in Politics

An experienced elected public official in her own right, she has held national office since she was 28, first as a member of the House of Representatives and since 1966 as a senator. She is simultaneously an elected member of Bogota's City Council.

Her husband Samuel Moreno Diaz, is also a senator, a position he got through the backing of Anapo, the political movement founded by Maria Eugenia to rescue her father from oblivion after a military-civilian uprising deposed him in 1957 and later jailed him for two years.

She succeeded to such an extent that Gen Rojas Pinilla, as Anapo's candidate, came within 60,000 votes of returning to power in 1970, the last time presidential elections were held in Colombia.

Now 74 and suffering from diabetes and heart trouble, Gen. Rojas Pinilla this time was not physically able to campaign. So Maria Eugenia assumed her party's leadership in name as well as in fact. She still refers to her father as "El General" and to herself as "La Capitana."

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End of a Political Pact

BOGOTA, April 17 (Reuters).—The election ends the 16-year pact under which the dominant Conservative and Liberal parties agreed not to oppose each other for the presidency, which consequently they have held for alternate four-year terms since 1958.

The accord, which excluded other parties from government, was reached after a decade of civil war between Liberals and Conservatives in which 300,000 people are unofficially estimated to have died.

It also provided, under a constitutional amendment, for equal sharing between the two parties of government jobs at all levels, and this aspect of the accord will remain in force until 1978 if a Conservative or a Liberal is elected next Sunday.

2 Dance Troupes in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 17 (IHT).—The Murray Louis Dance Company and the Nederlands Dans Theater, who are brightening the Parisian landscape with extensive return visits for the better part of April—despite some obvious differences—have a lot in common: a strong blend of modern-classical technique, a theatrical approach in which scenic and musical elements are almost equals with dance, and a sense of humor.

They are also companies whose corporate images seem to be cooperative efforts, in which each dancer has his own definite contribution to make. Although Murray Louis's dances are his own, and he is his own formidable principal dancer, his six colleagues make themselves felt on their own after an hour's program. The Dutch company is larger, 25 or so dancers, but here the repertory is as varied and international as the troupe itself, and there is plenty of freedom for the personalities of individual performers.

Murray Louis is a longtime associate of Alwin Nikolais, whose sound tracks and richly colored projections and lighting he uses extensively, and his dances often seem to be a highly individual mixture of Nikolais's serious-comic microcosms of movement and Paul Taylor's irreverent humor and childish delight in dancing.

There was ample comic spirit in the finales of his two programs at the Théâtre de la Ville. "Hoopla," set to music from the *oompah repertory of the Lisbon* municipal police band, is not just a sophisticated spoof of circus acts, but a look behind the hoopla and sawdust and makeup. "Personnae" raises playground horseplay to the level of inspired clowning, developing unexpected sequences from unpromising beginnings and demanding unlikely movements from standard assemblies of bones and muscles. Each is a triumph of technique in mime as much as in dance.

"Porcelain Dialogues," first given in New York earlier this year, was the most recent Louis dance on the Paris programs and an altogether different cup of tea. The movement is characteristic, seeming to start with and flow back into the smallest muscles. For six dancers, three men and three women, and set to a Tchaikovsky quartet, it is full of delicate actions and reactions, as fragile as "Personnae" is boisterous.

The Netherlanders' second program at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, four works by as many choreographers, offered a fair idea of the company's range. Charles Czarny's "Concerto Grosso," to some of Handel's music in this form, is a comic distillation of the movements in various sports absorbed into the language of dance. Hans von Manen's "Grosse Fuge" (to Beethoven) is one of the company's staples, a powerful example of the dramatic possibilities of seemingly abstract dance. "Viewers," by the 26-year-old Czech-born Stuttgart dancer Jiri Kilian, and Louis Falco's early "Buescape" both are works that effectively mix nonanecdotal dramatic events, music and scenic elements.

A scene from the Murray Louis Dance Company's "Hoopla," which is set to the repertory of the Lisbon municipal police band.

Keystone.

SHOPPING

Americana Hits Paris At Shops and a Store

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 17 (IHT).—Americana is hitting Paris on all sides. A quiet shop opened yesterday. There is a "Made-in-U.S.A." promotion going on in Galeries Lafayette. Friday, Le Nid de l'Ecureuil, a branch of Squirrel's Nest in Lake Tahoe, Nev., will open at 25 Rue Bonaparte.

A life-sized, pipe-smoking Indian woman (papier mâché) sits in the window of Le Nid, surrounded with patchwork pillows, Panama hats, Californian jewelry and duck decoys.

The shop belongs to Jack Johannsen and John and Catherine Metcalf, who thought "it would be fun to have a branch in Paris," Mr. Johannsen said. A window display artist, Mr. Johannsen spent 15 years with Saks Fifth Avenue.

Although the shop has a distinct "designer's-room" atmosphere, it is nonetheless very fresh and cheerful.

"We're trying to export Californian sunshine," said Mr. Johannsen.

The merchandise includes old and new quilts, with some pretty ones for children, with appliquéed blue gingham dolls. Then there are Easter bonnets, children's clothes, long, romantic frontier dresses, duck decoys, needlework kits, rugs made in Guatemala and Mexican pillows.

The kitchen corner includes small burlap bags, decorated with brightly colored mushroom or tomato appliqués, gingham placemats, potholders in the shape of ladybugs or flowers and full-length quilted aprons.

Prices are fair, starting as low as 7.50 francs for a potholder and going high as 225 francs for a long cotton dress and 750 francs for a rug.

Another American shop opened yesterday—it is a little harder to find. It is at 6 Rue Maître Albert but has no display window on the street. You have to push a heavy door, then turn right to the sign that says: "Patchworks du Rouvray."

This shop is a branch of an antique shop in Rouvray (60 miles west of Paris) and belongs to Diane Armand-Delille, an American from Michigan married to a Frenchman.

She gets the quilts from the United States. She had accumulated so many that she decided to open up in Paris "a shop that's not really a shop." With beamed ceiling and a sunny garden, the place, entirely decorated with quilts, looks more like a tasteful apartment.

The prices are high, but not too high considering the quality—comparable quilts were fetching much higher prices at the Knoll gallery two years ago. Mrs. Armand-Delille's quilts start at 850 francs and go up to 2,500 francs for a whig rose pattern that is 100 years old. Mrs. Armand-Delille also has stacks of excellent pillows, made from old quilts, that range from 30 to 150 francs.

Patchworks du Rouvray is open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 7 p.m.

At Galeries Lafayette, all sorts of American-made products—from tableware to clothing—are displayed in their own boutique.

Liner QE 2 Repaired

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI).—The Queen Elizabeth 2 steamed across the North Atlantic for Britain today, carrying about 1,600 passengers on its first voyage since its boilers broke down in the Caribbean April 1.

WAVERLEY ROOT: From Lucullus to George Washington

First in a two-part series

THE 19th-century chef, J. Rouyer, may have been, as Alexandre Dumas testified, "an excellent cook," but his poetry was indigestible. His works include a lengthy poem on the cherry, which begins thus:

Les gobets de Montmorency
Sont originaires d'Asie
Ce fruit rouge du cerisier,
Fut importé de Cérisonte
Par Lucullus, gourmand-guerrier
Lequel (l'histoire le raconte)
Pour la cerise, en sa saison
Alla combattre Mithridate,
Roi, jameux mangeur de poison!

(The *gobets* of Montmorency/ Are natives of Asia:/ This red fruit of the cherry tree/ Was imported from Cerasonte / By Lucullus, the gourmand-warrior. /Who (history tell us) / For this cherry, in its season, Went to fight Mithridates, King, famous eater of poison!)

Rouyer was no better as a historian than as a poet. He was echoing a legend when he credited Lucullus with having imported the cherry from Cerasonte in Cappadocia. Lucullus, a soldier as well as a gourmet, did indeed lead an army against Mithridates, with indifferent success, but it was not for the sake of the cherry, it was in the interests of Roman policy.

The story that he gave the cherry to Italy is still repeated today, though it was contradicted as long ago as AD 200, by Athenaeus. It is true that it rested upon the redoubtable authority of Pliny, who asserted that the cherry took its name (in Latin *cerasia* for the fruit, *cerasus* for the tree) from Cerasonte, where Lucullus had won a battle. Actually it comes from the Greek *kerasos*, a word which antedates Lucullus.

The first cherries eaten by the Greeks were wild ones; they did not much care for them, and with reason, for they were small, bitter and hard. The cherry grew wild not only in Greece, but also in Italy and Gaul, for as far back as the records go. It was already being cultivated at the dawn of Italian history by the Etruscans so, though Lucullus may possibly have brought some special variety of cherry from Asia Minor, he certainly did not introduce the first cherries.

Before his time Romans doted on the *cerasum Apronianum*, named for the Etruscan grower who had developed it, Apronius of Phersnachs (today Perugia). However, the best cherries in the ancient world, in Roman opinion, were not grown on Etruscan territory, but just north of it (the Etruscans would eventually annex it) at what is today Vignola, near Modena. Italians will tell you that the world's best cherries are still grown there—between 45 million and 60 million pounds a year.

If Vignola is not the best cherry producing region, then the eastern shore of Lake Michigan is. The climate induced by the presence of a large lake seems to have a beneficial influence on cherries; the best in Germany are grown on the shores of Lake Constance.

The cherry was so familiar so early that it must have seemed commonplace to historians, who consequently have not told us much about it. It emerges only occasionally from obscurity.

Cherries were taken to America by some of the earliest European settlers, who might have spared themselves the trouble, for the cherry already existed there. However, American and European cherries are of different types, so the result is that America today has two sets of wild cherries and two sets of domesticated cherries, which developed in opposite directions; the American cherry, which was wild when the Europeans arrived, was soon cultivated, while the European cherry, a cultivated variety when it was introduced, escaped from cultivation and reverted to its wild state.

The most celebrated appearance of the cherry in American folklore is of course the story of George Washington; oral tradition has handed it down in terms a little less nauseatingly saccharine than those of Parson Weems, who invented it. In his "The Life of George Washington: With Curious Anecdotes, Equally Honorable to Himself and Exemplary to His Young Countrymen," Weems wrote:

"George," said his father, "do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden?" ...Looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, "I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet."

This discouraged any further manifestations of American cherry lore for more than a century, until Japan made the city of Washington a present of its famous cherry trees, of a variety developed solely for its blossoms; the trees rarely set fruit, and when they do it is inedible. But the trees around the Tidal Basin today are not the ones Japan originally sent. The first trees were presented by the mayor of Tokyo to Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President; but the 2,000 trees she received in 1910 were so badly infested by insect pests that they had to be burned. The superintendent of public grounds replaced them by a second shipment in 1912 which was cleaner, but not clean enough. It brought into the United States for the first time the Oriental fruit moth, which dotes on peaches. The American peach crop is still paying heavy tribute every year for the beautification of Washington.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Norway Strikes North Sea Oil

Norway has made a big oil strike in its section of the North Sea. The government oil directorate says the operator, Mobil Exploration, Norway, has carried out tests of its first well in the Brent field, northwest of Bergen, showing a maximum daily production of 10,560 barrels. Experts say the Brent field could have bigger potential than the Ekofisk field, operated by the Phillips group, which is expected to have a production of almost 19 million tons by 1980. So far tests indicate that the new oil resources do not cross the dividing line into the British section of the North Sea. The government state-oil company holds 50 percent of the shares in Mobil Exploration Norway, the operator 15 percent, Conoco Norge 10, Esso Exploration Norge 10, A/S Norske Shell 10 and Saga Amoco group 5 percent.

BankAmerica Restructures

Bank of America has carried out a restructuring of its wholesale banking operations that consolidates global services into a single management unit. The reorganization includes the immediate activation of a newly structured European division with headquarters in London. BankAmerica says the European and North American units are the first to be consolidated. The Asian and Latin American divisions will be brought into the new structure later. The bank says Europe is its most important single overseas market, and the activation of the newly structured European division is a recognition of the potential for future expansion both in London and on the Continent.

Mitsubishi Said to Eye French Move

The Mitsubishi group, of Japan, will shortly form a French company to market elevators in France, industry sources report. The new company will take over the elevator interests of Mitsubishi France SA, and may build a factory in Spain or Switzerland to supply the French market instead of importing elevators from Japan as at present.

U.S. Auto Sales Drop 15.4%

U.S. domestic auto sales fell 15.4 percent in early April to 230,375 units in nine selling days compared to 241,974 in eight days a year ago. The daily rate was 25,596, down from last year's record 30,247 for the period. However, auto manufacturers noted that early April sales were up 42 percent from early March. Sales for the year dropped 26.3 percent to 2,001,728 from the 2,714,696 sold a year ago. American Motors, which has run counter to the sales decline, reported that its early April car sales dropped 26.3 percent while Chrysler's sales faded 5.3 percent, Ford dropped 9 percent and General Motors 18.8 percent.

Warns of Consequences of Withdrawal

U.K. Industry Takes Strong EEC Stand

LONDON, April 17 (AP-DJ).—British industry is showing "its strongest support ever" for remaining in the European Economic Community, and for Britain to leave the EEC would be a "complete disaster," Michael Clapham, president of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said today.

He said the CBI was "appalled" by statements by Foreign Secretary Callaghan indicating that Britain might pull out of the Common Market.

The CBI is Britain's major business group. Its council today endorsed a report stating that Britain's continued membership in the EEC is essential and that the country's withdrawal from the community "would have serious consequences—both political and economic."

The CBI's support for the Common Market is the strongest to come out of Britain since the Labor government, which came to power last month, called for "fundamental renegotiations" on membership.

The CBI sent copies of its report to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Callaghan and other government officials.

CBI officials listed various negative factors that would probably occur if Britain left the EEC. These include higher tariffs, new nontariff barriers aimed at British goods, antipathy of customers in Europe to British goods and the loss of technical cooperation with European industry.

The CBI urged that the Common Market change its policies on EEC budget financing arrangements and the development of regional and industrial policies. It said Britain's contribution to the budget is expected to rise to 19.24 percent of the total in 1977 from 11.04 percent this year.

The CBI said payments into the budget should be related to gross national product, which would reduce Britain's contribution in 1977 to 16 percent of the total.

Canada Eyes $20-Billion Oil Program

By William Borders

MONTREAL, April 17 (NYT).—Canada is considering a $20-billion crash program to develop its Athabasca tar sands, which contain one of the world's largest deposits of oil.

Under the plan, 20 huge plants would be built to extract oil from the sticky black sand along the Athabasca River in northern Alberta, yielding some 2.5 million barrels of oil a day, which is more than Canada's total current production.

All of the $20 billion needed would be borrowed abroad—from the United States, Japan and the Common Market countries—and it would be repaid in oil as production from the sands accelerated, beginning around 1980.

Canada, the only Western industrialized nation that produces more oil than it consumes, is the United States' largest foreign supplier, currently exporting about 200,000 barrels a day.

Reserves Decline

But in the last two years conventional reserves here have begun a gradual decline — as the amount of oil being pumped out of the ground exceeds new discoveries—and that, together with world energy shortages, has heightened interest in the oil sands.

According to a recent federal study, the Athabasca deposit, which is 500 miles north of the Montana border, contains 65 billion barrels of oil that can be recovered by methods now in use, an amount more than 50 percent greater than the total conventional reserves of the United States.

But the extraction technology is complex and expensive, and it is only in the last few years that even a small commercial production has been possible.

Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd., which is owned by Sun Oil Co., is now producing 50,000 barrels a day, barely a trickle in the terms of the new development plan, which grew out of proposals made by Herman Kahn and the Hudson Institute of New York.

Under the plan, a Canadian crown corporation would retain full control of the plants, and once the foreign loans had been paid back—in oil at a per-barrel price set in advance—Canada would have a huge producing installation to turn to, just as its own conventional reserves began to run out.

To diminish disruption of the Canadian economy, most of the loans would be made not in cash but in equipment to be used in the oil extraction, and most of the 30,000 short-term jobs that the construction project created would be filled by foreign laborers brought in temporarily.

More U.S. Banks Penetrate The 10% Prime-Rate Barrier

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—The old 10 percent record level of the prime rate of U.S. banks was passed by more banks today.

Union Bank of Los Angeles raised its prime rate to 10 1/4 percent from the 10 percent mark, effective immediately.

Citizens & Southern National Bank of Atlanta said it has posted a 10 1/2 percent rate on new loans given to its best corporate customers, while increasing to 10 1/4 percent interest on previous loans.

On Monday, North Carolina National Bank announced its prime had increased to 10 1/4 percent, as did Bank of California late yesterday. The nation's 10th-largest commercial bank, First National Bank of Chicago, has a base minimum corporate rate now of 10.10 percent.

Money market analysts cautiously expect other banks to join the movement through the old 10 percent barrier unless there is a change in policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

Interest on federal funds, short-term exchanges of money over which the Fed has most control, are now trading in the 10 1/2 to 10 5/8 percent range.

Banks rely on these short-term sources of money for their funds, and as long as these funds remain higher than the prime rate, upward pressure will remain on that rate.

Income Growth Slows in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP-DJ).—The growth in U.S. personal income in March slowed slightly from February, the Commerce Department reported today.

Personal income last month climbed $5.1 billion, or 0.5 percent, to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,100 billion from an upward-revised $1,095 billion in February, when income rose $7.8 billion, or 0.7 percent.

It was the second month in a row that personal income had accelerated, following January's rare downturn.

The February increase in personal income originally reported as $6.6 billion, or 0.6 percent, was revised to reflect additional data, the Commerce Department said.

U.S. Willing To End Food Import Curbs

To Obtain Access To Foreign Markets

TOKYO, April 17 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz said today the United States is prepared to give up some of its restrictions on foreign food imports in order to win better access to markets of other countries.

In a talk before the Japan Press Club, Mr. Butz said, "We are going to press for further liberalization of trade at the negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

"In U.S. agriculture, we have some trade restrictions that are objectionable to Europe, especially in the field of dairy products but we are prepared to put that on the (negotiating) table," he added.

Mr. Butz said that during the overhaul of the world's trading rules to be carried out in 1974 and 1975 within the framework of GATT in negotiations in Geneva, talks on agricultural and industrial products should not be separated.

European nations, at the insistence of France, have urged that trade policy revisions for farm products be kept separate from other goods.

Mr. Butz said the Nixon administration is firmly committed to passage of a trade bill that will enable the United States to bargain effectively in the GATT talks.

However, he said an amendment to the bill that would deny most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union is "objectionable." He said other riders to the bill that would ban Export-Import Bank credits to Communist countries also are not satisfactory to the Nixon administration.

Earl Butz

Soybean Curb 'Mistake'

TOKYO, April 17 (NYT).—Mr. Butz tried today to reassure the Japanese, who are still bitter about the American cutoff of soybean exports last summer, that the United States would be a reliable supplier of food in the future.

Mr. Butz told newsmen that the temporary halt in soybean shipments "was a mistake. It was a serious mistake and I admit it freely." He said that the decision was made under political pressures generated by shortages in the domestic market.

The secretary said that the reaction in Japan "taught us that we should never do it again." He said that "we are determined never again to restrict access to our food supplies in America."

Exxon and Mobil Sign Libya Oil Accord

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Exxon Corp. and Mobil Oil Corp. have signed new participation and exploration agreements in Libya, apparently settling a dispute over nationalization.

But Texaco Inc. said it will begin issuing new warnings to petroleum buyers today that it will "pursue all legal remedies to recover any crude oil illegally taken from it in Libya."

Both the Exxon and Mobil pacts are patterned after those entered into by other oil companies operating in Libya. Both provide for a 51 percent participation in local operations by Libya's National Oil Corp.

The nationalization disputes between the oil companies and Libya date back to September, when the government issued a decree for takeover of 51 percent of all oil properties there. Several oil companies acquiesced to the takeovers, but the bigger international concerns held out.

This year, the Libyan operations of Texaco, Standard Oil Co. of California, Atlantic Richfield Co. and the Royal Dutch-Shell group were nationalized completely.

Among the Holdouts

Exxon and Mobil had been among the holdouts, but recently indicated a willingness to work out a participation plan with the Libyan government.

Exxon said the pact with the government includes all the assets of its Libyan affiliates, Esso Libya and Esso Sirte, except for a liquefied natural gas plant at Marsa el Brega. The LNO plant, Exxon said, will continue to be owned 100 percent and operated by Esso Libya. Exxon produces about 221,000 barrels a day in Libya.

Other aspects of the participation pact are "patterned along the lines of the 51-49 percent agreement signed by other oil companies operating in Libya," Exxon said.

The Mobil agreements were made between its subsidiary, Mobil Oil Libya Ltd., and the Libyan Ministry of Petroleum Affairs.

Mobil said the participation plan gives Libya's National Oil Corp. a 51 percent interest in all of Mobil's operations there retroactive to Sept. 1, 1973. "Compensation to be paid to Mobil will be based on net asset value," the company said, adding that Mobil Oil Libya will continue as operator.

Am. Express Agrees to Allow Discounts for Cash Payments

WASHINGTON, April 17 (IHT).—Discounts of as much as 6 percent for cash-paying customers in shops may now become available under terms of a landmark settlement of a suit brought by Consumers Union against American Express Co.

The out-of-court agreement today follows a CU allegation that American Express prohibited merchants accepting its card from offering discounts to cash-paying customers.

The suit, filed on Feb. 20 by the nonprofit consumer organization, alleged that the arrangement was in violation of federal antitrust laws. While not acknowledging any violations of law, American Express agreed to notify more than 87,000 merchants accepting the American Express card that they are now free to give discounts for cash payments.

The possibility of discounts of up to 6 percent is based on the fact that merchants who accept the American Express card must pay the credit card company a service charge ranging from 2 to 6 percent of the sale price. The savings on the service charge to cash-paying customers could be passed on as a discount to the consumer.

Rhoda Karpatkin, CU's executive director, said the settlement with American Express "should be a beginning for the entire credit card industry." She called on the Justice Department, the Federal Trade Commission, and Congress to bring the rest of the industry into line with the agreement signed by American Express.

Deal With Avis Off

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP-DJ).—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., Avis Inc. and American Express Co. said today they had by mutual agreement decided not to go forward with the proposal for the merger of Avis into a subsidiary of American Express. No reason was given.

U.S. Airline Quits IATA Grouping

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Northwest Airlines, which has major international operations in the Pacific area, is dropping out of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the fare and rate-setting body for international air service.

Northwest apparently is the first major international passenger carrier in the non-Communist world to defect from the association that has over 100 member airlines.

A spokesman for the carrier said the withdrawal is being made "solely as a cost-conservation measure and for no other reason." He said Northwest gave notice of its resignation on April 9, to be effective in 30 days.

Stocks Up Despite Bank Rate Rise

NEW YORK, April 17 (Reuters).—The stock market today added to the sharp gains of yesterday's New York Stock Exchange session despite a new boost in the prime interest rate by a medium-sized bank.

Analysts said that the fact that the market did not fall on the interest rate rise probably encouraged fresh buying of stocks.

Some better than anticipated quarterly earnings statements by businesses also appeared to aid market sentiment.

Analysts believed, too, that some support also may have stemmed from the White House announcement that President Nixon will take a more active role in coordinating economic policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 6.16 to 867.41. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 360 to 530.

Volume totaled 14.02 million shares compared with 11.53 million yesterday.

Monsanto and Dow Chemical, which reported higher quarterly earnings, were among the day's most heavily traded stocks.

The former gained 1 3/4 to 64 1/8, while Dow Chemical rose 3/4 to 64 1/8.

American Telephone, which also came in with improved profits, rose 5/8 to 49.

However, Avis slid 4 1/8 to 14 3/4. American Express traded over-the-counter, said its proposed acquisition of Avis from International Telephone & Telegraph has been terminated "by mutual agreement." ITT's stock edged up 1/8 to 23 3/8.

Polaroid, meantime, fell 2 3/4 to 62 3/8. It reported lower first-quarter earnings.

Polaroid attributed the reduced profits to lower domestic sales of color pack film and cameras which it said offset the increase in sales of the SX-70 camera.

Standard of Ohio climbed a point to 56 among the oils.

Motors were narrowly mixed, but steels lost fractions. Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop said there are substantial cost pressures in the steel industry which could lead to sharp increases in the price of steel after wage-price controls expire April 30.

Burroughs rose 1 3/4 to 203, and Xerox 2 to 117 1/2.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.55 to 94.55.

American Airlines Reactivates Planes

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—American Airlines has announced it will put back into service seven Boeing 747 jumbo jets it grounded during the fuel shortage earlier this year.

The reactivation of the jetliners will increase American's daily flights by 170 by June 15.

According to a spokesman, the change was made possible by "a more favorable fuel outlook and expected seasonal increases in traffic."

Swiss Trade Deficit

BERN, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's trade deficit in March widened by 264.1 million francs to 795.3 million francs from a year earlier. For the first quarter, the trade deficit widened by 423.1 million francs to 2.223 billion francs.

Market Closed

The Paris Bourse was closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	259.6	278.9
Profits (millions)	6.38	4.53
Per Share	0.51	0.36

American Metal Climax

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	288.8	199.0
Profits (millions)	34.7	21.8
Per Share	1.35	0.83
(1973 Restated)		

American Tel. & Tel.

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	6,309.9	5,623.5
Profits (millions)	799.4	700.4
Per Share	1.33	1.19

Evans Products

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (million)	249.2	230.2
Profits (millions)	0.72	4.15
Per Share	0.04	0.24

Champion Int.

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	596.5	525.0
Profits (millions)	25.7	20.3
Per Share	0.83	0.62
Per Share (Diluted)	0.70	0.54

Dow Chemical

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,016.0	702.3
Profits (millions)	83.6	57.9
Per Share	0.91	0.63

General Host

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	152.8	131.6
Profits (millions)	0.70	0.12
Per Share	0.33	0.10
(1973 Restated)		

Gen. Tel. & Electronics

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,381.0	1,161.0
Profits (millions)	82.47	75.74
Per Share	0.69	0.61
Per Share (Diluted)	0.66	0.61
(1973 Restated)		

Merrill Lynch

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	181.4	155.9
Profits (millions)	7.1	10.5
Per Share	0.52	0.34

Monsanto

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	858.2	695.1
Profits (millions)	107.4	73.8
Per Share	3.12	2.16
Per Share (Diluted)	2.93	2.01

Motorola

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	328.6	271.2
Profits (millions)	17.2	16.1
Per Share	0.61	0.56

Nat. Distillers & Chem.

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	341.7	262.9
Profits (millions)	21.85	10.01
Per Share	0.86	0.36

Pfizer

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	353.7	280.8
Profits (millions)	37.4	28.0
Per Share	0.54	0.41

Pub. Service Elec. & Gas

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	347.4	284.2
Profits (millions)	46.0	38.4
Per Share	0.75	0.72

Pullman

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	297.1	221.3
Profits (millions)	9.87	6.28
Per Share	1.36	0.87

Reynolds Metals

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	437.8	316.8
Profits (millions)	19.23	7.47
Per Share	1.06	0.15

Scott Paper

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	264.0	221.5
Profits (millions)	16.09	14.05
Per Share	0.46	0.49

Texas Instruments

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	375.6	239.0
Profits (millions)	24.75	18.56
Per Share	1.09	0.83

Transamerica

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	506.8	495.3
Profits (millions)	13.02	21.16
Per Share	0.20	0.31

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on next page.)

European Gold Markets

April 17,1974

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	170.50	169.90	—2.35
Zurich	170.00	170.00	—2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Closed	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

April 17, 1974

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	280	Matsu El. Wks.	529
Canon	277	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	162
Dai Nip. Print.	340	Mitsubi Corp.	438
Fuji Bank	469	Mitsui Co.	436
Fuji Photo	354	Mitsukoshi	415
Hitachi	166	Nippon Elec.	208
Honda Motor	651	Sharp	279
C. Itoh	520	Shiseido	945
Japan Air L.	1,950	Sony Corp.	3,880
Kansai El. P.	670	Sumitomo Bk.	486
Kao Soap	375	Taisho Marine	340
Kirin Brewery	323	Takeda Chem.	268
Komatsu	273	Teijin	243
Kubota	359	Tokio Marine	572
Matsu E. Ind.	476	Toray	186
		Toyota Motor	460

Eurco Is Worth...

April 17, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.05609	Belgian Fr.	48.75494
French Fr.	5.85941	Krone	7.32184
£	0.50804	Irish £	0.50804
Lire	764.57223	Lux. Fr.	48.75494
Guilders	3.24158	U.S. $	1.20521

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	61.50
Albert Heijn.	79
Algembank	272
Amrobank	68.10
A'dam	228
Fokker	36.90
Heineken	206.10
H.V.A.	77.50
HollAm-Hold.	69
Hoogovens	77
K.L.M.	70
Philips new	32.70
Robico	194
Rolinco	133
Royal Dutch.	87.80
Unilever	107.80
Van Ommer.	381
Ver Mach.	178.50

Brussels

Arbed	5.590
Brux-Lamb.	2.570
Cock-Ougree.	1.450
Electrobel	6,150
GB Enterp.	2.330
Hoboken	4.690
Pétrofina	6.280
Ph.Gevaert	1.520
Soc Générale	2.810
Solvay	2.650
Un. Minière.	1.610

Frankfurt

AEG	110.70
BASF	135.30
Bayer	116.80
Commerzbk.	156.80
Cont.Gummi.	65.80
Daimler	267
Demag	134.50
DeutBank	259.20
DresdeBk	175.50
Gels Aktien	86
Hoesch	58.70
Karstadt	326
Kaufhof	165
KHD	68.50
Lufthansa	47.30
Mannesmann.	176
Metallgesell.	250
Neckermann.	90.80
Rheinstahl	58
RWE new	123
Schering	378.50
Siemens	235
Thyssen	73.90
Veba	118
Volkswagen	99

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.98
Anglo-Am	27.50
Barclay Bank	2.60
BeechamGr.	2.22
B.I.C.C.	1.23
Boots	1.70
Bowater	1.60
Brit-Am Tob.	2.69
Brit.Oxyg	0.37½
Brit.Pet	5.27
BLMC	0.14
Burmah	4.37
Cadbury Sch.	0.46½
Chartered	2.09
Courtaulds	0.94
Daggafont	0.76
DeBeerD.	3.15
Decca Rec.	2.35
Distillers	1.30
Dunlop	0.41
El Musilnd.	1.25
FreeSIGed	£18¾
GEC	1.13
GKN	1.73
GlaxoGr	3.70
Gt. Uni. St. U	1.36
Guinness	1.06
Hawker-Sidd.	2.46
Hudson Bay	9.75
ImpChem	2.20
Imps	0.67½
Mar&Spen	1.62
MetalBox	1.84
Nichols	0.65
Plessey	1.00
RandMines	2.93
Rank Org	2.55
RoyalDutch	17.50
R.T.Z.	1.90
Shell	2.29
Thorn (A)	2.14
Tube Invest.	2.48
Union Car.	4.36
Vickers	0.94½
War L3½	£25 11/16
West Deep.	£18⅞
West Drief.	36.00
West Hold.	£27⅜
West Min.	0.49
Woolworth	1.41
ZCI	0.59½

Milan

Bastogi	2.305
Erba	6.981
Ercole Marell	978
Fiat	1.756
Finsider	480.25
Generali	90,700
IFI	4,950
Italgas	990
Italsider	869
LaRinas	323.25
Montedis	981
Olivetti	1,865
Pirelli	1,285
SniaVisco	2,689
Terni	156

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,850
B. Boveri	1,190
Ciba-Geigy	1,560
Cr.Suisse	2,975
Fischer	900
HofRochN.V.	—
Nestlé	3,650
Sandoz	2,625
Sté B. Suisse.	2,975
Sulzer	3,200
U. B. Suisses.	3,475

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing prices on April 17, 1974

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	14⅛	ConIlP 1.40e	9	301	22	21¾	12 +	⅛
15⅝	10½	ConITR 1.88e	5	96	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Cont Invst	7	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
7⅞	4	ConMtg 1.03e	3	1246	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
69½	37¾	ConOil 1.60	8	172	40	38⅞	39¾+	⅜
19	15½	ConTel .92	9	89	16	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
39⅝	30½	Control Dat	9	139	33¾	32	33¼	
28	23	Conwood 2	7	13	25½	25¼	25¼+	⅛
8⅝	5¾	CookUnit .52	4	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	¼
46⅝	34¼	Coplnd 1.84	18	15	36½	35⅞	36 +	⅛
63	46	Copl pf82.50		3	64½	64½	64½—	6½
9⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab		35	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
33⅞	8⅝	CoopT 1.08e	7	16	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
15	13¾	CopT pf1.25		10	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15¾	12	Copelnd .48	8	20	14½	13⅞	13⅞	
35⅝	27⅝	CoppRg .92e	7	184	34⅝	33	33⅜+	⅛
27⅞	25½	CopwCp 1.60	5	5	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cordura Cp		19	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
87½	69¾	CornG 1.12a	20	79	80⅝	78¾	80⅝+	2⅝
23¾	17⅞	CousIn 2.45e	7	141	19	18⅝	17⅞—	⅝
7	5⅝	Cowles .05e	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	15	CoxBdcst .35	8	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
35	25¾	CPC Int 1.84	10	93	33⅞	33¼	33¼+	⅝
23½	15⅝	CraneCo 1b	5	57	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅝	CresIIF .47	7	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	CrocN 1.64	8	34	24½	24½	24½	
12½	9⅝	CrompK .80	6	10	12½	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	CrosHn .60	11	6	18⅝	18	18	
22	16⅝	Crown Cork	11	171	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
39⅝	31½	CrwZell 1.60	8	25	35½	35	35¼+	½
66	60½	CrtZ pf4.20		220	60½	60½	60½	
13¾	10⅝	CTS Cp .20	5	13	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
13	10	Culligan .36	8	9	10½	10	10 —	⅛
37⅝	31⅝	CumEn .88a	9	11	33⅝	33	33¼+	⅝
7⅝	5¼	ConaDrg .20	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12⅝	11⅛	CurrInc .99e		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10⅛	CurtisW .14e	10	88	11⅝	10⅝	11 —	½
31	27	CutlerH 1.40	6	91	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	½
21⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp .1	5	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	½
45⅝	38	Cyprus 1.12	8	15	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛

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1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
41⅝	30½	Damon Cp	20	360	32⅝	31½	31⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	DanRiv .60	5	85	9⅝	9⅛	9½+	⅝
25½	19½	DartInd .60b	6	143	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
37⅝	30⅝	DarInd pf 2		10	26	25¼	25¼—	⅝
39	27	Data Gen	36	39	35½	35	35 —	⅝
13⅝	11⅝	Dayco 1.14	4	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
5½	3⅝	Dayfin .54	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12	8⅝	DayHot .54	5	21	10½	9⅝	10	⅛
27½	19	DayRPL 1.66	10	23	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
19⅝	15½	DelmeP 1.80	7	81	16⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Del Mnt 1.20	7	9	36	20⅝	20⅝	2⅝
34⅝	33¼	DeltaAir .60	10	276	32½	30½	32 +	1⅝
6⅝	5⅝	DeanWit .40		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	⅛
43⅞	36½	Deere 1.40a	7	101	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	DelMonte Crp		4	7	7	7	⅛
10½	10⅛	DentsMtg .90	5	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Dennys .06	11	106	11	10½	10⅞+	⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Detroitp .76	16	52	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
15	12	Deseret .85	18	91	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛—	½
28	23	DeSoto .68	6	27	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
18	15⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9	437	17	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
83	65	Def E pf3.92		2270	163½	163½	163½—	1½
81	61	Def E pf7.56		2	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞—	1⅛
64	54	Def E pf5.58		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝—	½
22⅝	19⅝	Dist Finl .54	11	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	⅝
34⅝	26⅝	Diamond .2	7	35	28⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
32⅝	27⅝	DiamSh 2.30	9	86	29⅞	28⅞	29⅝+	⅝
35⅝	31	Dia Sh pfC 2			32	32	32 +	½
19⅝	15⅝	Dia Jr pfD2.2		24	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
10⅝	10⅝	DickAb .44	7	87	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅝	8⅝	DetWpA .48a	7	50	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
39⅝	31	Diebold .40b	10	236	32	31⅝	31½—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	DiGiorg .84	5	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
102⅝	84⅝	Disney Prod		38	208	102¼	99	100⅛—	⅝
8	5⅝	Dillingm .40	6	33	7⅛	7	7	
21	21	Dillingm pf 2		1	23	23	23 —	½
33⅝	27⅝	DillonCo 1b	15	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	¼
56½	35⅝	Disney .60b	27	256	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅝
17	12	Dixilin .32	9	4	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
43⅝	41	DistSpg .80	18	13	41½	41⅝	41½	
2⅝	1⅝	Diversfd 1b	5	5	2	2	2	
13½	10	Dlwlp .828e	4	104	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	DrPepper .36	25	86	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅝
197	155	DonsMk 1a	21	53	167	163⅝	166 —	1
9	7⅝	DomF 1.36a		13	8½	7⅞	8⅛	
5⅝	4⅝	DouLtEl .34	18	7	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Donnelley .52	13	35	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
20⅝	16½	DorfC Cp .36	5	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Dorr Oliver	8	27	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
6⅝	5	Dorsey .10	5	6	6	6	6 +	⅛
41⅝	28⅝	Dover 1.20	9	10	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝+	1
64	50⅝	DowChem 1	23	1075	64⅝	63⅛	64⅛+	⅝
41	34	DPF Inc	40	89	34	32½	34⅛+	⅛
47⅝	37⅛	Drexel 1.20	11	17	44	43½	44 +	1½
70¼	44⅝	Dresser 1.40	13	116	46⅝	46⅛	46½+	⅛
70	47⅝	Dres pf 2.20		11	50	50	50 —	⅛
67½	42⅝	Dresr pf5.2		4	45	44⅝	44⅝—	⅝
19½	15½	DrexBd 1.44		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅝	DreyfunCp .8		6	8⅝	8½	8½	
29⅝	16⅝	Dsk Pwr 1.40		9	402	18⅝	16⅝	16⅞
104⅝	97⅝	Duke pf8.70			2670	99⅝	99	99 —
35	29⅝	DunBrd .84	30	364	30	29	30 +	⅝
4⅝	3⅝	Duplan Cp	12	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
97	82⅝	duPont 5.75a	14	339	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝+	3½
65⅝	57⅝	duPnt pf4.50		1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
53⅝	46⅝	duPnt pf3.50		4	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
23⅝	19⅝	DuqLt 1.22	8	65	20⅛	19⅞	20	
8½	5⅝	Durn pf7.28		220	86	86	86	
22	21	DuqLt 4pf 2		2200	24½	24	24 —	½
16⅝	10⅝	Dymoln .68	6	4	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛

E

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅝	18⅛	EagPic 1.84	5	67	19½	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
11	9⅛	EascoCp .40	4	22	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
6½	5⅛	Eas.Air Lin		272	7	6⅝	7 +	⅝
27½	22⅝	EastGas .92f	14	138	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅝
7	14⅛	EastUtil 1.58	15	11	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
72½	56⅝	EastKo 1.32a	26	598	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞+	⅝
27⅝	15⅝	Eaton 1.20	5	30	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	
23⅝	20⅝	Echlin .23	29	22	29½	29⅛	29½+	⅝
25⅝	19½	EckrdJK .24	21	41	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅝
13	10	EckNC .24	11	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
25	21½	EdisBro 1.20	6	3	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	
17⅝	12½	EG&G .16	16	77	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	Elect Assoc		58	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	⅛
25⅝	12⅝	EDS .25e	10	39	15¼	14½	14⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3	El Mem Mg	5	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6½	2⅝	EMM pfik		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅝
15	7⅝	Elgin Natl		10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
39⅝	31½	ElPaoG .1b	7	153	35⅝	34⅝	35½+	⅝
28	24⅝	ElPaCp 1.60	5	259	26⅝	25⅞	26 +	½
45⅝	37⅝	EmerEl .76	26	81	45⅝	45	45⅝+	⅛
57	45⅝	EmeryA .96	37	65	54½	53½	54½+	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	EmeryIn .31	8	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19½	13⅝	Emhrt 1.30a	5	4	19½	19	19 —	½
37	29⅝	EMI Ltd .9e	7	13	31⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅝
14⅝	14⅝	EmpDE 1.08	9	5	15	15	15	
10½	6⅝	EmpFin .57f	6	46	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
13	9	Empire Gas	2	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
21⅝	16	EnglhdM .50	10	63	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	
7	5⅝	EnnisBk .16e	6	5	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Enterdne .92	6	5	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Entrntech	10	25	10⅝	9	10⅛—	⅛
19⅝	17⅝	EquitCk .88	5	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
22⅝	17⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6	w	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	EquiLf 2.21e	8	50	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
23	22½	ESB Inc 1.40	7	32	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
34	26⅝	Esmark 1	7	52	31	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
7	5⅝	Esquire .32	4	1	6	6	6	
5⅝	3⅝	Esterline .20	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
29	21½	EthylCp .1a	5	25	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅝
43	33⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		8	37⅝	36½	37⅛+	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	EvansP .40a	6	101	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	ExCello .96	7	26	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	Excltr 1.80e		11	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
99½	78½	Exxon 4.40e	7	503	81⅝	79⅝	81⅛+	3⅝

F

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	6⅝	Fabrge .40	5	42	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
44⅝	40⅝	FairCam .48	16	707	55½	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	FairInd .88e		15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	6⅝	FairmFr .60	7	7	9	8⅝	9 +	⅝
3	2	Fairlat Raw		56	3	2⅞	2	
12⅝	9⅝	Farstat .48	5	6	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
8⅝	5⅝	FarbFrf .44	7	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
7½	3½	Farah Mfg		55	9	8⅛	9	
8⅝	7⅝	Fedders .50	46	351	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
32	14⅝	FedersiCo 1	3	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	½
22	17	FedMog 1.88	8	19	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
28⅝	16⅝	FedNtM .68	6	571	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅝
17⅝	17⅝	FedPap 1.20	5	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅝
15⅝	14⅝	FPap pf5.00		2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
24⅝	21½	FPap pf1.25		260	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27½	24	FedDep 1.16	12	142	32	31	32 +	½
23	17⅝	FerroCp 1.1	6	41	23	22⅞	22⅞	
19⅝	14⅝	Fibreboard .80	4	198	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Fidelity Fin	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	4	Fid Mtg Inv	16	140	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛+	1
29⅝	22⅝	FIDLB 2.85b	6	4	25½	25	25 —	⅛
19⅝	14½	FieldM 1.40	6	4	18	18	18 —	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	FiltroCp .60	6	4	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	18⅝	FinCorp .60t	4	69	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Firestone 1	5	80	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	FstChar .91t	10	109	14⅝	14½	14½—	½
78⅝	59⅝	FstChi 1.80	15	137	75⅝	74	75 +	⅛
37⅝	25½	FstChicp wi	13	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
60	50	FstInterBnc 1	20	86	53	52⅝	53 +	⅝
16⅝	3	FstMtr 1.21e	14	131	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+	⅝
45⅝	39	FstNBo 1.62	9	41	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
24⅝	24⅝	FstNStPn 2		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
42	32	FstPa 1.32	10	93	33	32	32⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	F PaM 2.81e	5	16	13⅞	13½	13½+	½
17⅝	10	FstU RE .96	14	13	13⅞	11	11⅛+	⅛
9⅝	9⅝	FstVeB .44e	9	54	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅝
33½	25	FWisCp 1.76	5	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	FstWis .44g	3	53	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅛
45⅝	41½	FitchbM .56	13	136	42	41½	41½—	⅝
15⅝	12⅝	FishFds .20	9	7	14	14⅝	14⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	Fisk Tel .74e	12	29	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	½
8⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .12	16	583	9	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Flemfg .60	7	2	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Flexwat .74f	7	146	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	FlntKot 1.16	6	10	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛E	
22⅝	22⅝	FloE Coast	7	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13⅝	12	FloGas .72	5	7	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
23⅝	21	FlaPow 1.95	8	563	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	FlaPwL 1.22	6	125	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	
24⅝	23⅝	FlaSt 1.30	5	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
41⅝	27⅝	FluorCp .20	30	177	32⅛	30⅝	32⅛+	1⅛
27½	14½	FlyTiger .40b	6	210	18½	17⅝	18½+	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	FMC .92	8	263	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅝
35	31½	FMC pf2.25		8	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
9	6⅝	FdFair .20b	8	33	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅝
11⅝	8⅝	FoodTr .80	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13	7⅝	Foote Min	13	49	12	12	12 +	⅛
25	19½	Foot pf2.50e		4	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅝
52⅝	33⅝	FordM 3.20e	5	337	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝+	⅝
16⅝	11⅝	ForMcK .88	6	47	13½	12⅞	13	
29⅝	22⅝	FMK pf1.80		3	23½	23⅛	23½—	
17	15	FiDea 1.44e		18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅝
21½	15	FtHowd .35a	15	22	17	16⅞	17 +	⅝
64½	31	FosWhl .90	12	107	34⅝	34	34⅛+	½
42⅝	33⅝	Foxboro .68	21	23	36	35⅝	36 +	⅝
22	18⅝	FrnkInM .30	16	356	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	½
29⅝	22⅝	FreepIM .80	11	143	25	24½	24½+	½
15⅝	12⅝	FruehF 1.80	6	78	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝—	1⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Fuqua Ind	4	108	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛

G

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9	6	Gabelnd 11	3	4	6	6	6	
11⅝	7⅝	GAC Corp	3	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	GAF Cp .44	5	37	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
17⅝	15⅝	GAF pf 1.20		7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
33⅝	25½	GamSk 1.40	6	114	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅝
32	24½	Gannett .36	23	64	34	33½	33⅝+	⅝
34⅝	26⅝	GardDen .70	16	151	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅝
17⅝	14	Gerlach .64	6	12	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
34	13½	Ges Svc 1.12	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
41½	39⅝	Gateway In	21	11	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	GCA Corp	6	23	6	5⅝	6	
10⅝	8⅛	Gemini Cap		18	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
15½	13⅝	GemInlin 1a		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅝
15	11⅝	GA In 1.29h		44	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
50⅝	35	GnA Oil .40b	16	6	35⅝	35¼	35¼+	⅛
65	49⅝	GATarn 1.80	11	34	50½	50¼	50½+	⅝
80	61⅝	GATn pf2.50		1	62½	62½	62½+	½
14	12⅝	GnBacs .75e	6	2	13¼	13	13⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	GnCable .50	7	48	9⅛	8⅝	9	
15¼	11⅛	GenCig 1.20	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
38⅝	19⅝	Gen Dynam	7	89	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
65	50⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	878	55⅝	54½	54⅝—	⅛
28⅝	23½	GnFood 1.40	10	212	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
16½	13⅛	GnGrth .94e	18	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	GnHost .10e	3	41	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
17⅛	12⅝	GenInst .38f	7	171	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
36⅝	31	GnInstr pf 3		4	34	34	34	
16⅝	12⅝	GnMed .14a	10	41	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
52⅝	50⅝	GenMill 1.08	17	82	54	52½	53⅝+	1⅛
55½	45⅝	GnMot 5.25e	5	586	50¼	49⅞	50 +	⅛
71	65	GnMot Spf 5		3	66	66	66	
52½	50⅛	GMot pf3.75		3	51	50½	51 +	½
13⅝	10⅝	GenPort .80	13	46	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅝	17⅝	GPubUt 1.68	8	122	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Gen Refract	7	22	6	5⅝	6	
53	36⅝	GnSignal .70	16	18	46½	40⅛	40½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Gen Steel	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
26⅝	23½	G Tel&I 1.72	8	258	24½	23⅝	24½+	⅝
28	22½	GTIel pf2.50		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	½
17	15⅝	GTFrl pf1.20		230	16	16	16 +	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	G Tire 1.10b	4	47	16	15½	15⅝	
7½	4⅝	Genesco Inc	81	17	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅝
20⅝	16⅛	Gentsar 1	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
36½	24½	GenuPts .52	23	16	31	30⅝	31	
45½	35	GaPac .80b	13	259	43	42	43 +	½
16⅝	11⅛	GerberPd 1	9	40	12⅛	11⅝	12	
175	125½	GettyO 1.30e	19	20	137	136½	137 +	1
19⅝	18⅛	GettO pf1.20		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	GF Bus .32	6	4	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
14½	12⅝	GianPC .80	8	227	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	GibFini .79t	4	85	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5	Gidd Lewis	25	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17⅛	13	GiffdHill .52	6	9	15½	15⅛	15½—	½
40½	32⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	148	35⅞	35½	35½+	½
17⅝	10⅝	Ginos Inc	8	101	13	12½	12⅝+	⅛
16½	12½	GlassWr .44	25	30	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Global Mar	11	70	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18	14⅝	GlobeU .80a	5	24	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅝
16	10⅝	GoldWt Fnl	7	46	13½	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
22⅝	14⅝	Goodrk 1.12	5	287	23	22⅝	23 +	⅝
26⅝	18⅝	GoodyrTR 1	6	275	17½	17	17½+	⅛
16⅝

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62¾	60⅜	SO Oh pf2.75		z30	60⅞	60½	60½	
8¼	6	StdPress .24	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10¼	8¼	StPrud .66b	9	13	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
13¼	10½	Standex .44	3	7	12	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
31	25⅝	StanWks .96	5	1	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Stanray .60	6	17	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
21⅞	19¾	Starrett 1	7	10	20½	20	20	— ¼
14⅛	9¼	StatMI 2.07e	3	23	11¼	11	11	— ¼
13¼	10¾	StaMS 1.16e		20	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
49	39⅝	StauffChm 2	9	122	45⅝	45¼	46	+ ¼
46⅝	40	Stau pf1.80a		[illegible]	45	43	43	+ 2¼
7¼	6½	Sterchi .48b	6	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
31¼	22¾	SterDrug .65	20	172	27	26	26½	— ½
37⅛	25	StevensJP 2	5	13	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
30	24¼	StewWa 1.72	7	6	26¼	25¾	26¼	
17⅞	13½	StokeVanC 1	6	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	StokVC pf 1		z250	12¾	12½	12½	
69⅞	58¾	StoneW 1.99e	13	122	65¼	62½	62½	+ ½
15	10½	StoneCon .40	5	16	12⅞	12½	12½	
18⅛	14⅛	StopShop .99	5	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
17½	13	StorerBdg 1	6	38	14	13	13½	— ⅝
9⅞	7	StridRite .55	8	67	9¼	8¾	9⅛	
38¼	28¼	StuWor 1.32	4	4	34¼	34½	34	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Suave Shoe		46	2½	2½	2½	
19¼	14⅞	SubnPro .50	7	19	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
11	7½	SuCrest .20e		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18¼	12¾	Sun Chm .40	5	2	16½	16	16	
47¼	42⅛	SunOil .98r	6	76	45⅞	45	45¼	+ ¼
55	39½	Sun O pf2.25		23	42⅜	42	42	+ ½
20½	17½	Sunbeam .80	8	29	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
27½	21	Sundstrd .80	10	7	23	23	23	
24¼	15½	SunshM .48b	29	93	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
19⅞	17⅛	SupValu .76	8	17	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
301	199¼	Supr Oil 1.40	25	23	209	205	207	— 2
8¼	6¼	SuprmkG .20	8	47	7	7	7⅛	
25	15¼	Superscope	4	48	21	20¼	20¼	
7½	6¼	Sutro 1.53e	5	6	7	7	7	
8	5⅛	Swank .56a	6	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
29¼	23	Sybron .77	12	24	25¼	25¼	25¼	
45½	41	Sybrn pf2.40		23	41	40¼	40¼	— 1¼
7¼	6¼	Syntron Dcn	5	5	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	

T

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¼	16½	TaftBrd .60	7	19	19¾	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Talcott Nat	14	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Talley .60	5	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅞	8⅝	Talley pfB 1		9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	13⅛	TampaE .96	9	49	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
35	17½	Tandy Corp	12	76	24	23½	23½	— ½
9⅛	7	Tappan .40	5	9	8	8	8	— ⅛
9½	6¾	Technicolr	7	170	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
16	12	Technicon	37	5	12¼	12	12	— ¼
47¼	34⅛	Tektronx .20	19	79	41⅛	40¼	41	— ¼
6⅞	4¼	Telcor .25	5	29	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
14¼	12¼	Teledyn .40r	4	70	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
69¼	63½	Teledyn pf6		2	63¾	63¼	63¾	
6¼	4	Teleprmpt	50	114	5½	5⅛	5	— ¼
3⅛	2⅝	Telex Cp		43	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
25¾	21¼	Tennco 1.44	7	84	22¼	22	22	— ¼
3⅞	2⅞	Tennco wi A		50	3⅛	2⅞	3	
87½	80	Tennc pf5.50		[illegible]	83¼	82¼	83	+ 1
27⅛	20¾	TesoroP .24	5	231	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¾
30½	26⅜	Texaco 2	5	1059	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
34	34	TexETr 1.70	9	92	35	34¼	34	— ⅛
33	24½	TexGsT 1.64	6	45	25¼	25⅛	25	— ¼
31½	25⅛	Texasgit .76	9	225	29⅞	29	29½	— ¼
21¼	18	Texasind .1b	8	5	19¼	19	19	— ¼
114	91	TexInst 1	25	300	99½	94¼	95¼	— ¾
21¼	13⅞	TexOilG .07	13	105	14¼	13	14⅛	— ¼
27½	22⅞	TexPLd .33e	8	14	26	27¼	26	— ¼
25	17⅞	TexUt 1.00	9	202	18¼	18	18⅛	
13¼	7⅞	Textr Ind	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅞	19⅛	Textron 1.10	6	45	22⅝	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
37	27⅞	Textr pf2.06		3	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Thiokol .50	7	254	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	37¾	ThomBet .64	20	34	47⅝	46½	47	+ 1
11⅛	7⅞	Thomin .40b	7	5	10	10	10⅛	
12	9¼	ThompJW 1	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7¼	6¼	ThriftDg .40	7	17	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
22¾	17¾	TI Corp 1.40	8	10	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	
47½	32½	TidwatM .72	15	4	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ½
40½	30¼	TimeInc 2	8	71	40⅞	40	40¼	
17⅛	13⅝	TimeMir .40	8	122	14⅞	14½	14½	
37½	20½	Timkn 1.80a	6	75	31⅞	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	TishRlt .40b	17	21	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
8½	6	Tobin Pkg		1	8	8	8	
14¼	11	Todd Shipyd	13	2	13	13	13	
29	24⅛	ToledoEd 2	7	20	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	TonkaCp .40	6	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9⅛	5	ToolRol .40b	10	1	7	7	7⅛	
36¼	26¾	TransCo .96	13	12	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
45½	39	TranUn 1.44	13	45	41	41	41¼	— ¼
18⅞	12½	Trans W Air	4	276	13⅞	13	13⅜	— ⅜
23¾	19	TWA pf 2		17	20	19½	19½	— ½
8⅛	5⅞	TrnWF .20e	4	18	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
10⅞	8½	Transam .70	5	437	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
27	18⅞	TraInc 1.75e		9	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
7⅛	6½	Transcn .45	8	32	6¼	6	6¼	
35½	27½	Travlrs 1.68	7	8	28½	28	28¼	— ½
45	37¼	Travelr pf 2		4	37	37	37	
19	12¼	TRE Cp .80i	6	14	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
27½	23½	TriCon 2.74e		109	23½	23	23⅛	
34½	31	TriCn pf2.50		4	31¼	31	31¼	— ¼
27¼	19¼	TriSM 3.07e		85	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
14	11⅞	Trianlnd .96	3	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
13⅞	9	TrianPlc .40	3	3	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
25	19⅛	Trinity .60	7	3	20½	20	20	— ¼
20¼	12⅝	Tropicana	13	62	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
20½	17½	TRW In 1.12	6	273	16½	15¾	15	— ¾
57½	52½	TRW pf4.50		1	55½	55½	55	— ½
58¼	53½	TRW pf4.40		8	55¼	55	55	— ⅞
115	107	TRW pf4.25		10	110	110	110	— 1
12⅞	10¼	TucsonG .84	6	32	10½	10½	10½	
9⅛	5½	TwenCen .20	5	23	8¼	8	8⅛	
12	8¼	Tyco Labs	4	33	11⅛	10⅞	11	
20½	13¼	TylerCp .40	6	62	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛

U

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅞	19	UALInc .72e	13	110	29⅞	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅞
29¼	19¼	UAL pf.40		5	28½	28	28	+ 2¼
21¼	16	UARCO 1.10	9	6	19½	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
16	13⅞	UGI Cp 1.32	6	21	14	13⅞	14	
14⅞	11⅞	UMC Ind 1	6	97	13¼	13	13⅛	
41	37	UniNV 2.30e	3	22	40	39¼	40	+ 1¼
18½	12⅛	UnBancp .64	6	56	12¼	12¼	12	— ¼
63	48½	U Camp 1.10	12	44	60½	58¾	60	+ 2⅛
40½	31⅞	UnCarb 2.10	6	372	41	39⅛	40⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅛	UnCom 1.33	8	23	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6	Union Corp	10	27	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14	Un Elec 1.28	7	60	15	14¼	14⅞	
90	83	UnEl pf7.44		2	81	81	81	— 2½
57	53	UnEl pf4.50		z100	52½	52½	52	— ½
44	40¼	Un El pf3.50		z10	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
3⅛	2¼	Un Fidelity	5	36	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
50¼	40½	UnOCal 1.96	7	131	43⅝	42¼	42⅞	— ⅞
73½	55½	UOCa pf2.50		12	56½	55	55	— 1
97¾	74½	UPacCp 2.40	14	41	76⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅞
11	5½	Unionam	7	22	9⅛	8¼	9	+ 1
9⅝	7¼	Uniroyal .70	5	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	
93¼	87½	Unirval pf 8		z100	92	91	91	— 1
29½	22½	UnitAircft 2	5	30	27⅞	27⅝	27¼	— ¼
95⅝	84¼	Unit Air pf 8		12	90⅞	90½	90⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅛	Unit Brands	3	60	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		7	13	13	13	
9⅛	8	UnitCp .75e		9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6½	UnitFin Cal	5	35	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
7¼	5¼	UnGas PLin		20	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
28	25⅛	U Illum 2.32	8	16	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅞	UnitInd .24	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6½	4⅞	UnitIn pf.42		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8¼	5¼	UnitInn .10	7	4	6¼	6¼	6⅛	
15⅞	13⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
21	16¼	UnMM 1.40	4	11	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
18⅝	11⅝	Un Nuclr		25	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	UnitPk Min		10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19½	14⅞	UnitRelg .40	5	19	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
38½	33⅛	USFidG 2.48	10	46	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅞
25¼	19½	USFoS 3.07e		11	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
19½	14¼	US Frgt 1.40	7	26	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ¼
23⅞	17½	USGyps 1.60	7	60	22	21¼	22	+ ¼
26¼	22½	USGy pf1.80		2	25	24½	24½	— ¼
7⅞	4⅝	USHome .16	3	160	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅞	US Ind .67	4	228	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
23½	17	USLeasg .34	14	32	19½	18½	19	— ½
12⅞	10⅛	US Rlty 1.36	13	15	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
13¼	10½	US Shoe .55	6	74	10¾	10½	10⅝	
45⅛	36½	US Steel 2	7	193	44	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	12	USTobac .76		22	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
17½	15⅛	UniTel 1.04	9	100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	UniTel wi		17	2	1⅞	2	
22¼	20¼	UnTl 2pf1.30		6	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
26¼	23⅛	UnTel pf1.50		1	23	23	23	— ⅛
10¼	7¼	Unitrode Co	9	60	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	Univar .64	6	14	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
29½	25⅛	UnLef 1.a76	6	7	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
18¼	14½	UnivOil .37e	8	167	16¼	15½	16	— ½
77¼	54½	Upjohn .96	28	326	72	68½	71	— 2½
14½	12⅛	Uris Bldg		235	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20	USLIFE .28	10	74	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
12¼	10¼	Uslifeinc 1e		15	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
20¼	16⅛	USIA spl 1	4	26	19½	19	19½	— ½
18	16½	USIA pf1.50		z120	16¼	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
52⅞	36	UtahInt .30	17	237	38	37¼	37⅞	— ⅛
76	31½	UtahPL 2.32	8	43	32¼	31⅞	32¼	— ¼
46	29½	UV Ind 1	3	33	43	42	42½	— ⅛
29¼	28½	UV Ind wi		5	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	24	UV In pf1.26		2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅜	— ⅝

V

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13¼	9¼	Varian .15e	10	105	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
27¼	24⅛	Veedr 1.72a	5	5	27	26½	27	+ ¼
8⅛	6	VendoCo .40	6	27	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	Venice .20	4	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15⅝	13½	VestSe 1.24e		40	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
34¼	23⅝	Vetco Offsh	28	91	27½	26½	26¾	— ⅛
19⅞	15	VF Corp .76	7	49	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	Viacom Int	6	12	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
9⅛	7⅛	VictCmp .50	7	20	7⅛	7½	7¼	
15⅞	13½	VaEPw 1.18	6	350	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
109	100	VaEP pf8.84		z520	100½	99½	99½	— ½
94½	87	VE 72 pf7.72		z90	86	85	85	— 4
64	60	VaEP pf 5		z130	61½	60	60½	— ½
6½	3½	Vornado .77t	6	20	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
17¼	13½	VSI Corp .40	6	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30¼	25⅛	VulMat 1.60	6	64	31½	30¼	30¼	— ¼

W

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35½	29	Wachova .76	12	23	29½	29	29	— ⅛
74	62	Wach pf2.20		1	62½	62½	62	
20	13⅝	WacPt 2.30c		66	13¼	13	13½	— ⅛
17	12½	Walgreen 1	5	17	14⅛	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	47½	WlkrA 1.40a	17	16	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅞	WallBus .49	11	111	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9	WallMu .60a	3	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23	20	WalM pf1.70		2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19	13⅝	WalMar .05e	17	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
20	14⅝	Wang Labs	14	23	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Ward Foods		11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
11	8⅛	Warnaco .80	3	64	10⅛	10¼	10	— ⅛
10	8¼	WrnerCo .50	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	9⅝	WrnCom .40	5	101	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
68½	48¼	WrnC pf4.25		4	56	55	56	— ⅞
36¼	20	WrnC pf1.25		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— 1
39½	31¼	WarnL .72a	19	119	35½	35	35⅝	— ⅛
38½	30	Warn S 1.20	9	11	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ½
23	20⅝	WashGs 1.89	8	13	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
16¼	12¼	WashNat .60	4	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
32½	29½	WasN pf2.50		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	WashStl 1	5	2	17	16⅞	17	— ⅞
21	19	WasWP 1.48	9	20	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
15½	9	Waste Mgmt	14	34	12½	12	12½	— ½
29	15¾	WatknJ .05e	15	52	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
6⅞	4⅛	WayGos .60	6	7	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ¼
17½	15¼	WayG pf1.50		2	16	16	16	
7⅞	4⅝	Wean Unit		5	6⅝	6½	6¼	
14½	9⅝	Wean pf.31k		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
8½	5½	Weatmrd .40	4	8	7¼	6¾	7¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Webb Del E	5	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	WeilMcL .04	2	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18¼	14	WeisMkt .52	9	15	18	17¼	18	+ 1
1⅞	15-16	Welbilt Corp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22½	WellFgo .96	11	126	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
19	15	WllFM 2.11e	7	41	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	WellRG .68a	4	6	8½	8½	8½	
15	10¼	WescoF .40a	8	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	21½	WestclTr .72	7	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
28	22¼	WlPtPep 2a	5	133	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
13⅛	8⅛	WnAirL .49b	8	517	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.40	7	63	25¾	25¼	25¼	
10¾	7¼	Wn Pac Ind	11	137	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
15½	11½	WnPublh .76	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	WUnion 1.40	6	272	13¼	13	13¼	
71	55	WnUn pf6		4	56	55½	55½	— 1½
49	38¼	WnUn pf4.60		8	43¼	42⅞	43¼	— ½
52½	45	WnUn pf4.90		2	47½	47½	47½	+ 1
26	18⅞	WestgEl .97	11	1160	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
56½	52½	Wst E pf3.80		z220	52¼	51¼	51¼	— ¾
38⅞	31⅞	Wstvco 1.10	7	47	33½	33	33	
21½	17	Weybrg 1.28	5	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
42½	33⅞	Weyerhr .80	13	305	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	— ¼
17½	12⅞	WhelFry .40	12	30	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
23¼	13¼	WheelPitt St	4	357	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅝
61½	56	WheelPit pf6		z260	59½	59	59	
51¼	46¼	WheelPit pf5		z60	49¼	49	49¼	— ½
29¼	21½	Whirlpool .80	12	285	26½	25½	26⅝	— ⅞
12¼	8⅞	WhitCon .70	3	149	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅝
41½	29¾	WhiCn pfA 3		10	41	41	41	
36¾	36	WhitC pfC 3		7	36	36	36	
14⅛	8¼	WhiteM .10e	5	204	14¼	13⅞	14	
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker		39	2½	2⅜	2	
15⅞	12⅞	WickesCrp 1	6	133	14	13¼	13¾	
6¼	5⅛	WiebdtSt .28	6	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
77	51½	WmsCos .40	12	1373	59½	56½	56⅞	— 2⅝
56⅛	32	Wms Co wt		59	40½	38⅞	38⅛	— 2¼
69	51	Wms C pf.80		2	53½	53¼	53½	+ ½
44⅞	36¼	WinnDx 1.2a	17	43	41½	40	41	+ 1¼
53¼	46	WinnDix B		10	50½	49¼	50½	+ 2
7½	3½	Winnebago	42	733	7⅝	7¼	7	— ⅛
26	22¼	WisEl P 1.72	7	20	23	22½	22¼	— ¼
16⅞	15¼	WiscPS 1.24	8	25	15⅞	15	15⅝	— ⅝
19⅞	17	Witco 1.04	6	21	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
49½	42	Witco pf2.65		2	46	46	46	— 1
4¼	2¼	Wolver WW	6	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
10½	8	Wometco .50	8	22	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
12½	10⅝	WoodsCp .48	5	3	11	10¼	11	
19⅝	16⅝	Wolwth 1.20	5	129	17½	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
34½	29	Wolw pf2.20		4	31	30½	30½	— ½
5⅛	3⅞	World Air	41	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
63½	51	Wrigly 2.46a	11	1	56½	56¼	56¼	— ½
9¼	6⅞	Wurlitzer	70	9	7	7	7	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Wyly Corp		19	3⅛	3½	3½	

X

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135	104¼	XeroxCp 1	29	452	117½	114⅞	117½	— 2
23¼	17⅝	XTRA 1.37i	5	49	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛

Y

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	12¼	YngStDr .60	7	2	13¼	13¼	13	+ ⅛

Z

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19½	13¼	ZaleCorp .72	7	71	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅝
35⅝	25½	Zapata .30e	5	39	28	27⅝	28	— 1
7½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	3	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24½	ZenithR 1.52	8	105	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Zurn Ind .28	10	112	9¼	9¼	9¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	9⅝	AAR Cp .87a	7	18	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅞	AAV Cos .35	3	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Aberden Pel	70	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Haml	3	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
4⅞	3½	Action Ind	5	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
2⅞	2	Adam Russl	6	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
13½	7⅞	AdobeOil G	15	25	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	A&EPlast P	4	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
1⅝	1	Aerosol		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼	½	Affil Cap wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Affil Hsp .20	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	After Six .10	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Airborn Frt	8	376	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
11	6	Airwick .20	8	3	6⅞	6½	6½	
19⅛	15½	AjaxMag .72	7	3	17¼	17½	17¼	+ ¼
16⅛	12	Alan Wood	4	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
6⅞	4⅞	Alaska Airl	47	12	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
2¼	1¼	Alba Waldn		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	5	Alcolc .12e	6	4	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Alleghy Airl	8	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
5	2½	AllegA wtO		4	4	3⅞	4	
4⅞	2	AllegA wtN		9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
7⅛	6	Alleg Cp wt		15	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
8½	6⅞	AlianTR .86t	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Allied Art	10	50	3	3	3	
17¼	14⅛	AlldThr 1.20	5	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
⅞	½	Allec Corp		22	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
⅝	5-16	Allic Co wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
51	45	Alcoa pf3.75		z400	46½	46	46½	+ ¾
4½	3	Amco Ind	8	7	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6½	AHessLL wt		90	7⅞	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
4	1¾	Am Agronc	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8	6¼	AmBiltr .50	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅞	AContrl .20b	23	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	18⅛	AFitch 2.85e	5	12	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
2½	1	AmFitch wt		12	1⅛	1	1	
16	9	A GerPd .24	9	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
7¼	5¼	AIsraeli .26e	6	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	A Kitchn Fd		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅞	5½	AMaizeA .33	5	14	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ¼
7¼	5¼	AMaizeB .33	5	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
12⅞	7	AmMot Inns	7	35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ½
36½	31¼	A Petri 1.50	7	133	35¼	34¼	35¼	+ 1¼
3⅛	2¼	Am Prec .10	27	18	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
6½	5⅝	AmRltyT 1e	7	17	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
4⅞	2⅜	Am Recreat		278	2⅝	2	2⅛	— ⅛
7	4½	A SafeE .58t	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	AmTrain Sv	3	14	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
17¼	8¼	AMICCp .04	8	19	15	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Andrea Rad	35	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Anglo C .12e	10	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3½	Anthony Ind	52	29	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
1¼	¾	AO Indust	9	13	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
2½	1¾	Applid Data	7	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
33½	24⅞	Aquit Ca .20	25	27	29¾	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅝
15-16	½	Argus Inc		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Ariz CL .10e	11	161	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ 1
9¼	8	ArzCol pf.48		46	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ¾
9⅞	5¼	Armac Ent	3	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
14	8⅝	Armin Cp	6	33	14	13⅞	13¾	— ¼
5⅞	3⅝	Arrow Elect	3	10	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
10	7½	Arundl .49t	4	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	2	Arwood Cp	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅝	Asamera O	16	62	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13¼	10½	AshlOil Can	10	7	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	AskinSv .08t		12	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
7	5¼	Aspro .40b	4	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
2½	1⅝	AssdFd Str		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Astrex Inc	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	5⅝	Atalnte .12e	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1¼	⅞	Atco Ind	37	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
18	14¾	Atl Richt wt		67	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ¼
17	13⅝	AtCM B .33e	6	26	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
1⅛	15-16	Atlas Cp wt		8	1	1	1	
25	19½	AugatInc .15	23	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
20½	12½	Austral Oil	17	18	13⅞	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Auto Bldg	5	1	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
4	2	Automat Rac	8	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6	AutmSvc .20	6	28	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	AVC Corp	3	47	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
4	3½	AVEMC .14	7	14	3½	3½	3½	
32¼	29⅛	Avondl 1.20e	6	2	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ¼
15	12	AVX Corp	21	12	15	14¾	15	

B

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	5⅝	BaldSec .31e		1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
16¼	12⅝	BanFd 1.45e		10	14½	13⅞	13⅞	
1⅞	⅞	BangPun wt		2	1	1	1	
21	14	BanstrCll Lt	10	32	16⅞	15⅞	16	
13	8	BankrU .20e	15	20	13	12⅞	13	+ 1
3⅝	2¼	Banner .03	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	2½	Barbra Lyn	6	15	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	Barnes Eng		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9½	7	Barnwel Ind	30	11	8	7¾	8	
6½	4⅛	Barry R .42t	6	7	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Bartell Mod		3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	Barth So .27	7	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Baruch Fost		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	5⅝	BasinPet Co	9	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	9	BayrkU .90t		x16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	Bell Ind .03	5	13	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3	1⅞	BenSlMg wt		7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
4	2½	Benrus Crp	6	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	BergRlt .73e	5	x11	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
¾	5-16	BergRlt wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
11⅞	10⅜	Brg B pf1.15		7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	BernzOmat	7	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5¼	4	BervenC .10	6	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Bethlem Co	14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Beverly Ent		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅞	12⅛	Bic Pen .28	10	2	12¾	12½	12½	
24¼	17⅜	Big Ber 1.12	5	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	13⅝	Bink Mf .90r	5	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
13	10¾	BinnySm .72	9	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
17¼	11⅝	Bio Dynam	16	45	14¾	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
4⅞	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	39	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Bodin Ap .40	3	42	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
6¼	4½	Bohack Cro	110	14	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ½
9⅛	6⅞	Bolt Berank	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	12¼	Bowmar Ins	3	127	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
6⅞	5¾	Bowni .20	8	7	6	6	6	— ⅛
33¼	26¼	BowVall .10	63	86	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅝
11¾	5⅞	Brad Ragan	7	36	9⅞	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	BradfCm Sy	22	23	18¾	18	18¼	+ ½
4¼	3	Branch Ind	10	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19	15⅞	Brascan A 1	4	35	17½	17⅜	17½	
20½	12¾	BraunEn .52	6	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Breeze Corp		5	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Brewer .48	7	24	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
8½	5⅜	BrookP .16a	6	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
5	3⅞	BrownCo wt		2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16½	12½	BwnFB .40b	8	11	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4	2⅝	Buehler Cp	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	7½	Buell Ind .30	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5	3½	Buildex .24	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14½	11¼	Bundy 1.08a	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10½	7¾	Burnsint .60	7	32	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Butler Aviat	3	6	8⅛	8	8	
34⅛	21⅝	Buttes G Oil	18	111	25⅝	24¾	25¼	— ⅝

C

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	5⅝	Cagles In A	3	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Caldor .15b	5	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Calcomp	7	88	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
15	12½	Cal PrlCm 1	7	6	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅞	4	Calvert Exp	19	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
10¼	6	CampChib	6	83	7 11-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	
12	8⅝	Campind .40	3	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3⅞	3 1-16	CdnExp GO	45	14	3 3-16	3⅛	3 3-16	+ 1-16
7 15-16	5⅝	Cdn Homstd	44	43	5⅝	5 11-16	5 13-16	+ ⅛
8⅞	7½	CdnHydr .25	8	10	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅞	3¼	CdnMarc .15	18	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
5 13-16	4½	Cdn Merrill	72	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
60½	56¼	Cdn SuprOil	38	5	56½	56½	56½	
2¼	1⅜	Canverl Int	3	12	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5¾	Capehart Cp	4	66	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Capital Res	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15¼	5⅞	Ca EMI .41e	9	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5	3½	Caressa .20	5	3	4	4	4	
66½	56	Carnatn .96	16	65	59¼	59	59	— ¾
13⅞	10⅝	CarPlpl .84b	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
66½	60	CaroPL pf 5		z60	60	60	60	
4	2¼	Carr wt		19	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Carrols Dev		4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
16¼	13½	CastlF 1.59e		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅞	Castleton In	112	19	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
14	10½	Castlwd Int	13	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
10⅝	7¾	Cavitron Cp	19	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2⅛	1	CelluCraft		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
43¼	40¾	CenM pf3.50		z60	40⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅝
5	4¼	CentSec .22e		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	2⅞	Centind .11r	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	7½	Cenvill Com	3	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅛	CertifCp .33t	3	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅞	5	ChadMill .40	4	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	ChamH .02h	16	363	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Charan Ind	4	2	2	2	2	
4⅝	3	Chartr Med	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	4½	CHB Fd .55t	5	15	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
3⅝	2½	CHC Corp	7	18	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
6	4⅞	ChmExp .20	6	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	ChicUnl .40t	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅞	⅞	CIMtgGr wt		25	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1¼	1	Cinerama	6	14	1⅛	1	1	
9½	6⅝	Circle K .26	8	41	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	CitizMtgl wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7	6¼	CityGsFl .50	5	3	6½	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	9	CK Petrolm	16	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
4½	2⅞	CL Finl	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7⅜	Clarkson .16	6	13	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
2¼	1½	CMI Corp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
16½	5⅛	CMI Inv wt		122	12⅞	11¾	12	— 1
6½	2½	Coachmn In	8	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
20	13	Coff Mat .56	11	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
3⅞	2⅞	Cohu In .15e	6	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Colt Intl		38	2	2	2	
13¼	10¼	ColeNat .52	6	27	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
11¾	7	Coleman .44	8	50	11	10	11	+ 1
9	5¼	Coll Tn .30b	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	1⅞	Colon Coml		22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	ColwellC .28	7	21	6⅛	5½	5¾	+ ½
5⅞	1¾	ColwMtg wt		10	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
13	9⅝	Comb Com	7	8	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
24¼	17½	Cmbstn Eq	13	25	18	17¾	18	
36	29⅝	Comnc 1.20a	11	7	29¾	29½	29½	
6⅞	4¾	Com Gr .10e	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13	9	ComlAlll .30	8	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
16¾	12½	CmlMet .60b	3	7	16½	16¼	16½	
2¾	1¼	Commodor		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8	6	ComPsyc Ct	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Compac Cp		29	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	5	Compcin .32	7	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
1⅝	⅞	CompuDyn	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅞	20	Compugrp		22	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ½
2⅛	1⅛	Comput Eq	8	9	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	7⅝	Conche .32a	5	32	10¾	9⅝	10½	+ ⅝
4	2⅛	Condec Crp		27	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Connlly Con	18	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	9½	Conrock .60	5	21	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Conroy Inc	11	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	5¼	Con Oil Gas	18	789	8¾	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
13⅞	9¾	Cons Ref .40	6	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅞	Consyne Cp	10	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Cont Matar	12	25	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Cont Tel wt		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅞	22¼	Cook In .60e	2	159	35⅝	33¼	34	— 1⅝
5¼	3¼	Cooper Jar		23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
10	6	Cordon Intl	16	25	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
19	13⅞	Core Labs	13	6	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
17⅞	15⅝	CorrBlk .91a	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Cott Corp	29	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
¾	⅝	CottCorp wt		9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1¾	Cousins wt		6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	CoxCbl Com	16	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅝
3	1⅞	Craig Corp	3	6	2½	2⅛	2½	
7¾	5¾	CramrE .20t	4	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Creativ Mgt	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	CreoleP 2.60	6	20	18	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
52	37¾	Cross AT .42	19	15	40¾	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16⅞	CwnCPt .25r	3	24	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	Crown I .20b	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	11½	Crystal Oil	12	30	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ ⅛
15	11½	CSE Cp .40a	4	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¼	Cubic Co .20	9	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Curtis Math		3	2	1⅞	2	

D

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	2⅝	Damon Cre	3	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Damson Oil	21	30	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	DanieHn .28	9	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	22¾	Data Dcuml	11	70	41½	37½	40⅛	+ 3⅞
4⅝	3	Data Prod	6	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19¼	9⅛	DayMin .10e	15	66	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Daylin wt		24	1⅛	1	1⅛	
⅞	7-16	DCL Inc		110	11-16	⅝	⅝	+ 1-16
2¼	⅝	DeltaCp Am		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12½	8½	Deltn Fd .54	9	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16½	7⅛	DTalEr .10e	7	37	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2¼	½	Doro Ind		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¼	1⅜	Defecto Seal		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14¾	6⅞	Dev Cp Am	3	57	7⅝	7	7½	— ⅛
10	7⅛	DHJ In .10e	3	28	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅝
22⅝	13½	DiamM Dril	11	31	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Diebold VC		4	3	2⅞	3	
15½	14	DillardSr .40	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Diodes Inc	30	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	DiscFbr .26t	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	Diversey .56	6	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
10¼	6½	Dixilyn Cor		11	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
45	36	Dome Petrl	19	105	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
29	21½	Domtar 1a	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ 1
9⅛	7⅛	Donkeny .30	3	2	8¼	8½	8½	
8¼	6¼	DowneyS .25	3	2	7½	7½	7½	
2⅝	1⅛	Drew Natl	11	7	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
19½	15¾	DraxU 1.77e		2	17	16¾	17	
6⅝	5	DrsFair .40	9	1	6	6	6	
1½	15-16	Dunlop .06e		5	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
10⅝	7⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	34	8¼	8	8	
6⅛	3⅝	Dynictn .05e	15	51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛

E

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	8¼	E Systm .80	6	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Eagle Cloth		11	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	EriSchob .36	7	18	5¾	5½	5¾	
10⅝	8	Earth R .36	9	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
21⅞	14½	EasonO .10r	11	8	15¾	15½	15½	
4½	3½	EsbnAir .21t	4	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	10	30	1⅝	1½	1½	
14¼	7½	Ecodyne	13	18	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
29½	20½	Edgitn 1.29t	5	23	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Edmos .13	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	3½	Edo Corp	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5½	3⅞	Edwards .20	8	8	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅛	EhrnhPh .20	6	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Elco Corp	7	18	8	8	8	
3	1⅝	Elcor Chm		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11¾	8⅝	Electros .80	1	5	10⅝	10½	10½	
1⅞	1¼	Elect Assist	5	3	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	8	Elec En .07e	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Elect Resch		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅛	8	ELT Inc	6	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3⅝	2¼	Empress Int	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	EpkoSh .64a	5	4	7	7	7	
2⅝	1¾	Ero Ind		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Esq Rad El	3	10	6	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Essex Chem	4	22	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Euthenc .20t	12	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	EvanAr .10b	7	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	6⅝	Execut .24b	11	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

F

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	2⅝	Fab Ind	3	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	FabriCtr .04	5	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	FairTex Mil	18	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¼	5⅝	FairNbl .30b	3	20	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	FairCh .10e	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	Falcon Sbd	8	3	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Fam Dol Str	5	21	3½	3⅜	3½	
6⅛	3½	Fash Fa .32t	64	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3	Fed Resrces		50	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
18⅛	14¾	FedMrt .60b	5	1	16	16	16	
4⅞	4	Felsway .32	4	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
7	4¾	Fibrebrd wt		35	7	6¾	6¾	
25½	15¼	FidelG 3.15e	5	18	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Fields Plast		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Film Cp .06	3	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Filmways	6	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	5	FlitDyn .01e	5	7	5½	5	5½	
12¼	9	FinSanB .20	4	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	8¾	Fin Gen .42r	5	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
10	8⅛	FinGnA .37r		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13⅝	11⅝	Fst Conn 1a	8	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 17, 1974

	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2350	Abitibi	$12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
1750	Acklands	$12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
1500	Acres Ltd	$10	10	10	
13500	Agnico E	$7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
1900	Agra Ind	$8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
4142	Alta Gas T	$12½	12⅜	12½	
200	Algo Cent	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
400	Alliance B	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
750	Alminex	$6½	6¼	6½	
650	Argus C pr	$12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
325	Atco A	$16½	16⅜	16½	
700	Banister C	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— 1
9551	Bank N S	$36	35¼	36	+ 1
500	Baton B	485	475	485	+ 10
8337	Bell Canad	$43	41⅞	43	+ ⅞
200	Beth Cop	$13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
900	Block Bros	355	350	350	
6300	Bovis Cor	174	170	170	— 2
2655	BP Can	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
502	Bralor Res	157	156	157	+ 6
4975	Bramalea	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
667	Brameda	52	52	52	
2300	Brenda M	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¾
100	BC Forest	$19	19	19	
475	BC Phone	$57	57	57	
3730	Brunswk	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
150	Buddd Auto	$8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
300	Burns Fds	$14	14	14	
3510	Cad Dev	$16	15¼	16	+ ¼
750	Cal Pow	$23	23	23	+ ½
8975	Camflo	$17⅞	17	17¼	— ⅜
410	Campau A	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2950	C Pakrs C	$24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
2900	Can Perm	$17	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
500	C Tung	330	320	330	
1400	C Cablesy	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
12012	C Imp Bank	$28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ½
801	C Ind Gas	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
400	CIL	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
2643	Cdn Tire A	$39¼	38⅞	39	+ ¼
318	C Uilties	$9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
50	Candel Oil	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
850	Cassiar	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
3300	Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5½	
14700	Chemalloy	290	275	290	+ 10
2100	Chieftan D	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
60	CHUM	$7	7	7	
7100	Coch Will	220	212	212	— 3
1400	C Holiday I	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3500	Con Bldg	310	305	305	
900	C Rambler	285	275	285	+ 10
2275	Con Distrb	$10¼	9½	9½	— 1⅛
4172	Cons Gas	$15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
200	Conwest	450	450	450	
700	Craigmt	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
900	Crush Intl	$8½	8¼	8½	
4235	Denison	$43½	43	43½	+ 1
6650	Dicknsn	$9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ¼
5420	Dofasco	$30⅝	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
1000	Dom Store	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
3525	Dupont	$27	27	27	
1300	Dylex L A	$6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
3565	East Mal	$7½	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
16200	Electro Ltd	$8⅛	7¾	8	
8000	Emco	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
8510	Falcon C	$12¼	11⅞	12	
1598	Falcon	$57	56¼	57	+ ½
275	Fed Ind Ltd	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
700	Francana	$9½	9½	9½	
245	Fraser A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
500	Fruehauf	$9	9	9	+ ½
4100	Gnt Mascl	165	161	165	+ 7
2050	Gibraltar	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
200	Goodyear	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
1700	Granduc	275	275	275	
804	Gt COllsds	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
900	GL Paper	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
1650	Gr Plains	$28½	28	28	— ½
247	Gt W Life	$59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
310	Greyhnd	$15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
100	Guar Trst	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
300	Hambro C	315	305	315	+ 15
4556	Hawker S	$6½	6¼	6¼	
320	Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4100	Houston O	231	227	231	+ 6
2251	H Bay Co	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
300	Huron Eri	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
950	IAC	$17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
250	Inland Gas	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
4213	Intpr Pipe	$16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
1700	Inv Grp A	$8	7¾	8	+ ¼
5250	Jannock	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3710	Kaiser Re	380	370	375	— 5
1900	Kaps Tran	400	395	395	— 5
3791	Kerr Add	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
1600	Koffler	5	490	490	+ 10
829	Labatt A	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
400	Lab Min	$34	34	34	+ 1½
2148	Lob Co A	$6½	6	6	— ⅛
1710	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6	6	[illegible]
325	Loeb M	380	375	375	— 15
250	Liberian	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
1700	Mclaf H A	$7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
3105	MB Ltd	$29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
6700	Madsen	287	272	272	— 8
100	M Lf Mills	$21½	21½	21½	
3275	Maitgml	$30¼	30	30	
200	Met Stores	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ½
2175	Microsyst	$7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
4260	Moore	$47¼	47½	47⅝	+ ¼
15	Murphy	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
600	Nat Trust	$15	14½	14½	— 2
5935	Noranda A	$46¼	45	46	+ ⅛
1100	Nor Elect	$22⅜	22	22	
1100	Orchan	410	400	400	+ 5
87	OSF Ind	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
610	Oshawa A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7665	Pamour	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
750	PanCan P	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
100	Patino N V	$21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
100	Pembin B	335	335	335	+ 10
285	Petrofina	$25	25	25	
810	Pine Point	$34⅞	34½	34⅞	— ¼
500	Pitts C	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
1365	Placer	$20½	20½	20½	— ¼
6600	Que Sturg	$8⅛	7¾	8	— ⅛
800	Redpath	$22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— 1⅛
6400	Reed Osir A	$7	7	7	
10020	Reichhold	$25	22½	24¼	+ 3¾
37830	Revnu Prp	212	200	209	— 1
145	Rothman	$13½	13½	13½	
700	Scotts	$7	6⅞	6¼	+ ¼
5722	Shell Can	$18	17½	17½	— ⅜
4360	Sherritt	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
3900	Siebens	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	
800	Sigma	$37½	36¼	36¼	— 1¼
1880	Simpsons	$8	7⅞	8	
4200	Simpson S	$11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
1833	Star W Can	$6½	6½	6½	—
650	Southm A	$26	25½	26	+ ½
6480	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8	8	—
8020	Stelco	$31	30¾	30¾	+
8950	Steep R	194	190	190	— 3
2400	Sundale O	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	—
210	Tara	$26½	26½	26½	—
1300	Teck Cor A	415	400	400	— 20
879	Teck Cor B	375	375	375	+ 10
400	Teledyne	440	430	430	
800	Texaco	$48	46¼	48	+ 1½
18825	Thom Nes	$10¼	10	10¼	
10084	Tor Dm Bk	$39½	38⅛	39½	+ 1½
1059	Traders A	$13½	13¼	13¼	
3028	TrCan PL	$32	30⅛	31	— 1⅛
2680	Trans Bmt	$14½	14⅛	14½	
65	U Keno	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
15900	U Siscoe	$9⅝	8¼	9	+ ½
8	Un Carbid	$17½	17½	17½	
2650	Un Gas	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
2305	Upp Can	340	330	340	+ 10
300	Van Der	$8	7⅞	8	
2050	Voyager P	$6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
500	Weldwod	$12½	12½	12½	— ¼
100	W Cdn Seed	380	380	380	— 5
600	West Mine	310	305	310	+ 5
200	W Realty	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
260	Westmhse	$18½	18½	18½	
270	Weston	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
600	White Pas	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1010	Wodwd A	$22	22	22	— ⅛
3300	Yk Bear	420	405	415	+ 10
300	Yukon C	145	145	145	+ 5

Total sales 2,443,023 shares

Montreal Stocks

	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1818	Algoma	$24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
2896	Bank Mont	$19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅝
7925	Bombard	250	35	240	+ 5
585	Brinco	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
150	CAE Ind	$9½	9½	9½	
1430	Can Cement	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
850	Canron	$21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
1000	Com BusM	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1495	Con Bath	$25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅛
29640	Dom Text	$11¾	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
4200	Fncl Col	250	230	245	+ 25
831	Imasco	$29¾	29¾	29¾	
100	Ivaco	$11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
200	MLW-Wrth	$16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
120	Molson B	$21	21	21	
325	Mont Trust	$15	15	15	— 1
2200	Power Cp	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1750	Price Co	$15	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
100	Rolland A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
1200	Royal Bank	$36⅝	36¼	36¼	+ ½
8442	Royal Trust	$25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
300	Steinberg A	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
250	Trizec	$22	22	22	
775	Zellers	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼

Total sales 893,535 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	9½-10	4⅛-4⅝	5½-6	20-22
1 M.	9⅝-9⅞	7⅜-7⅞	8½-9⅛	18½-19½
3 M.	10¼-10¾	8½-9	8⅞-9⅛	18⅝-19⅛
6 M.	10⅛-10⅝	9-9½	9½-10	18⅝-19
1 Y.	9¾-10¼	9⅛-9⅝	9½-10	17¾-18¼

International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

April 17, 1974

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6605	6.3530	106.60	54.98*	42.11y	—	6.8370*	83.35	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	39.23	93.01	15.4680	8.0410	6.16*	14.6420	—	12.91	[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.5405	6.0160	—	52.08*	3.987x	94.79*	6.479*	83.58	[illegible]
London (z)	2.3678	—	6.0125	11.34	1508.5	6.35	92.795	7.205	[illegible]
Milan	637.00	1508.65	251.15	130.70	—	237.60	16.251	209.65	[illegible]
Paris	Unavailable due to strike								
Zurich	3.0455	7.20625	119.71	62.34*	0.4777*	113.505	7.7650*	—	[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.04; Escudo: [illegible]; Israeli £: 4.20; Peseta: 58.695; Schilling: 18.645; Sw. krona: 4.4085; Yen: [illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 43.65.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of [illegible]. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-87	79½	80½
Amax 8-76	98¼	99¼
Amax 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
ASEA 8½-86	93	94
Ashland 8-87	89¾	90¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89¾	90¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
Barclay 8½-86	91½	92½
Beecham 8½-86	87	88
BICC 7¾-87	82	83
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
CN PTT 8-86	93	94
Carlsberg 8¾-86	96	97
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
Com Union	86¾	87¾
Cons. Food 7½-91	85¾	86¾
Cont.Oil 7-80	93	94¼
Conoco 8-86	93¼	94¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92½	93½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	89	90
Copen Tel 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Corning 8½-86	96¼	97¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89¾	90¾
Denmark 9-82	99¾	100¾
Denmark 7½-90	87¾	88¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	96¾	97¾
Dupont 7½-78	96¼	97¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	95	96
E.I.B. 7½-90	83½	85
Esso 7¼-76	96½	97½
Esso 8-86 Nov	93¼	94¼
Escom 8½-86	93¼	94¼
FinMtgBk 8½-86	95	96
First Chic 7-80	92½	93½
Ford 8-81	99	100½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	90½	92
Gen Mills 8-86	92¾	93¾
Gen Mot 8½-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81½	83
Granges 8½-89	92	93
GTE 8¼-86	92	93
Guar Roy 8-87	81½	82½
Haas 8-78	97½	98½
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
Hambros 7¾-86	83¼	84¼
Helsinki 8¾-86	96½	97½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	86	87
Iceland 8-87	88	89½
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	81
I.N.I. 8-87	87	88½
Ireland 8¾-89	91	92½
I.S.E. 8¾-86	94½	95½
Intl Util 8¾-82	93¾	94¾
Kimberley 8½-86	97	98
Klein Ben 8½-87	85¼	86¼
Lyons 8¾-86	86	87
Metro Est 8¾-86	87	89
Monsanto 8¾-85	99½	100½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	93	94½
Newfoundld 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Nickel (Le) 9-86	96	97
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87½	88½
Ontario 8¼-86	92½	93½
Oslo 8¼-86	94½	95½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	98¾	99¾
OwensCorn 9-86	99	100
Pac. Light 8-86	89¾	90¾
Pekema 8¾-86	96½	97½
Pennwalt 8-86	89½	90½
Petronor 8½-86	94	95
PhilMorris 8-78	98¾	99¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	98½	100
Plessey 8½-86	84	85½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87	88
Queensld 8½-86	92½	93½
Ralston 7½-87	88¾	89¾
Rank 8¾-86	88¾	89¾
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-86	88	89
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	90½	91½
Shell 7½-87	86	87
St. Ind. 8½-80	98¼	99¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	95¾	96¾
Sth Africa 8-87	87¼	88¼
Sybron 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7¾-87	85¼	86¼
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Transamer 8½-86	92	94
Transocean 8-86	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-84	94½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	90	91
T.R.W. 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7½-87	89⅝	90⅝
Utah 8-87	90	91
Volvo 8-87	88	89
Wellcome 8¼-87	84	85
Will Glyn 8¼-87	86½	87½
Amoco 5½-84	121½	[illegible]
Am Tob 5¼-88	103	[illegible]
Ashland 5-88	78½	[illegible]
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	[illegible]
Beatrice 4½-92	88½	[illegible]
Borden 5-92	87	[illegible]
BroadHale 4¾-87	83	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	73	[illegible]
Chevron 5-86	97½	[illegible]
Chrysler 4¾-88	58	[illegible]
Chrysler 5-88	61	[illegible]
Con Tel 5½-88	77½	[illegible]
Cummins In 6¼-8	91	[illegible]
Dart Ind 4¾-87	92½	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	118	[illegible]
Econ Lab 4¾-87	92	[illegible]
Firestone 5-88	74½	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	87	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	78	[illegible]
Gen Elec 4¼-85	85½	[illegible]
Gen Elec 4½-87	86½	[illegible]
Gen Food 4½-82	79½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	78	[illegible]
Halliburt 4¼-87	116½	[illegible]
Honeywell 6-86	65	[illegible]
ITT 4½-87	63	[illegible]
I.S.E. 6¼-89	76½	[illegible]
McDerm 4¾-87	111½	[illegible]
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	[illegible]
Motorola 4½-83	141	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	86½	[illegible]
Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	[illegible]
PenAm 5¼-88	52½	[illegible]
Penney JC 4½-87	93	[illegible]
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	93	[illegible]
R.C.A. 5-88	74	[illegible]
Revlon 4¼-87	92½	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	94½	[illegible]
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	91	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	74	[illegible]
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	[illegible]
WarnLam 4½-87	85½	[illegible]
WarnLam 4¾-88	95	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	[illegible]	[illegible]

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	66½	68½
Amexco 4¼-87	85½	87

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.48	88.94	[illegible]
Previous	96.30	88.67	[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21⅞	17⅝	Fst Dn 2.47e	7	28	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
2⅝	1½	Fst Deny wt		17	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	
16⅛	10⅛	FstSL Sb .48	4	13	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅜
14½	10¼	Fst Va 1.99e	5	10	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	−⅜
12½	8½	Fstmark .2	5	3	10	9¾	9⅞	
10⅝	8	FischrP .40	8	2	8⅛	8	8	
3⅞	2⅝	Fishman .20	41	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	Flaggind .12		13	3	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Flagstaff	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	Flock Ind	29	2	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	FlaRck .10e	5	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
20⅜	15¼	Fluke J .93t	10	5	16⅞	16½	16½	−¼
11⅝	7¼	FlyTiger wt		172	8¾	8¼	8½	+⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Foodram Sp	7	45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅝	5⅛	Forest C .17	10	41	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
2⅞	2	ForestL .09t		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
11½	8⅛	FoxStaP .36	6	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅜	4⅝	FrankRI .32	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	FrankNu .32	9	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	
40	23⅞	Fresnillo .80	12	18	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	−½
4⅛	3½	Frier Ind	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
21	14⅝	Frigitronic	26	46	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
12¼	9	Frischs .20b	6	3	9	9	9	−⅛
6½	4	Frontier Air	7	185	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	+¾
25	17⅛	FrontrAir pf		1	25½	25½	25½	+½
3⅝	2⅜	FrontAir wt		39	3½	3	3½	+⅜

G

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8	6⅝	Gabriel .40t	4	2	7	7	7	−⅛
5	3½	Galaxy Cat	4	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
10½	7½	Garan In .32	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
5⅝	4½	Garcia Corp	7	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
3	2⅛	GaylrdN .20	3	2	3	3	3	
3⅛	1½	Gaynor Staf		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
14	10	Gearhart .24	9	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
14	9⅝	G Clima .40	6	10	11½	11	11⅛	+⅛
3⅜	½	GenEduc Sv	4	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2	½	G Housewar		15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
6	4	Gen Interior	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Gen Recrat	6	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Gen Resrch	6	31	3⅝	3¼	3¼	−⅜
2⅛	1	GResrc .01e	27	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Genge Inc	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9	7⅜	Geriatrics	6	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
15½	10⅝	Giant F .50a	6	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅜
27¼	11	Giant Y .48a	17	142	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−¼
3½	2¼	Gladng .13t	5	11	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
3⅜	2½	Glasrock Pr	78	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
19⅝	15½	Glatfltr 1.18	6	13	20⅛	19¾	19¾	+⅛
7	4½	Glen G .32e	4	16	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
8⅛	6¼	GlenDis .39t	12	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
5½	4¼	Globelnd .40	5	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
5⅝	4⅝	GlobeSec Sy	6	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−¼
11⅞	9	Gloucstr En	4	1	9½	9½	9½	
6	4½	Gldblatt .36	7	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
24⅝	16½	Golden Cycl	17	45	25⅞	25	25½	−¼
3⅜	1⅞	Gold W Mob		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+¼
2⅛	1⅛	Goldfield Co		69	2	1¾	1⅞	−⅛
5¼	2⅝	Goodrich wt		83	5	4⅝	5	
4⅝	2⅝	Gorin Strs	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
7⅝	5⅛	Gouldinc wt		5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Gould IT .92	10	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
36⅞	28⅜	Grainger .27	23	75	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+⅞
3	1¾	Granite Mgt		9	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	5⅛	GrayMf .84t	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
1½	⅝	GreatAm In	3	67	1	⅞	⅞	−1-16
3⅞	2⅞	GtBasin Pet	6	213	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15⅞	12⅝	Gt Lk Ch .14	13	27	14¼	13⅝	14	−⅛
9⅛	7⅝	GtScotS .39t	10	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Greenm .27t	3	63	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
5⅛	3½	GrerHy .05n	6	3	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
9¼	6½	GREIT .80	42	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
25⅞	16	GRI Cp .10a	12	33	23⅝	22¾	23¼	+½
13⅝	10¼	GrossTlc .90	6	9	10½	10⅜	10½	−⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Grow C .32b	12	5	4½	4¼	4⅜	−⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gruen Ind	11	13	1½	1½	1½	
1⅝	1½	GSC En .05e		12	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
3¼	2⅛	GTI Corp	6	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−¼
4¼	1⅝	GuardMt wt		16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
7¼	5⅝	Gulfrd .18e	4	5	5¾	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
1½	⅜	GulfMRlt wt		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
38¼	32	Glf Can .60a	15	4	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	
6⅛	3⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	11	Glfstrm LD	4	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛

H

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12	6⅛	HallsMot .44	4	5	10¾	10¼	10¾	−⅛
5½	3⅝	HampD .15r	2	18	4⅛	4½	4½	
4	2½	Hampin Ind	26	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13	8⅛	Hanvr Plan	18	25	9¼	8¾	9	
9½	8⅛	HanvrSh .55	4	2	8½	8¾	8¾	−¼
25	18½	Harland .18	19	13	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅜
13½	10	Harmn 1.22t	4	8	12	11⅜	11⅜	−⅜
2⅜	1½	Hartfld 2dv		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
25¼	16	HartzMt Cp	19	303	17⅞	17	17½	+½
16½	15	Harodal Inc	11	10	16½	16½	16½	+¼
1¾	1	Harvey Grp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	
5	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	20	3	3½	3⅛	3¼	−¼
7⅛	6	Hastina .20a	5	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
2⅝	1⅝	Hayden St		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
1⅞	1⅜	Heinick Inst	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
11¼	9	Helm 1.63e	5	38	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
9	7	Her Mgt .48	4	2	9	9	9	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	HiG Inc	10	25	6¾	6	6¾	+⅜
18⅞	10	HiShear .12e	16	5	16½	15⅝	16½	+½
4⅝	3	Hillhvn .23t	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5	2⅞	Hiptrnc .05e	9	83	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+⅜
3¾	2⅝	Hofmn Ind	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Holly Corp	9	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
56	49¼	HomeOA .50	26	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	+⅜
20½	17½	HormelG .84	10	3	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
10¼	4½	Horn Hardrt	14	58	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
8¾	7	Hoskins Mf	3	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15¼	11¼	HospM 2.18e	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
1	½	HospMtg wt		4	⅝	9-16	⅝	
9½	6⅝	Hosp Mtr In	5	9	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
15¼	10½	Hotel I 2.08a	5	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
6	4¼	House Vi .32	9	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅜
48¼	32⅝	Hous OM .80	36	204	47⅜	45¾	46⅛	
38½	32	HubellA 1.20	11	5	34½	34	34½	+1
38	34¼	HubellB 1.20	12	1	35½	35½	35½	−½
48	42½	HudBOG .80	20	2	43	43	43	+½
9⅝	7⅛	Huffmn .40e	6	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−¼
3	2	HumHlt .10e	3	11	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
24⅛	19¾	HuskyO .30	9	16	20¾	20½	20½	
2⅝	2	Hycel Inc		181	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅞
28⅝	22	HydFd 1.23t	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−¼

I

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10½	9	ICB Cp .35	7	4	9	9	9	
7⅞	5	ICH Cp .32t	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅞	12⅝	ICM R 1.91e	6	17	13	12⅞	13	
8⅝	6⅛	IMC Magnet	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
6½	4¼	Imper Ind	3	7	6	5⅞	6	+¼
43⅞	38¾	Imp Oil .80a	22	41	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜	+⅜
5	2½	Inarco .20	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5¼	4	Incoterm A	5	72	5½	5	5	−¼
6	4⅛	IndianHd wt		7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
1¼	½	Indlight Svc		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
7¼	5¼	Instron .20	7	3	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
2⅛	1½	Instrum Sys	8	94	1¾	1½	1¾	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	IntegRe .19t		12	2	2	2	
3¾	1½	Intrmedco	95	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15-16	⅜	Intl Banknot		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¼	4	Int Foodsvc	3	15	4⅛	4	4	
3⅝	2	InFuneral 5	6	14	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
12	10	IntGenIn .70	4	8	10	9¾	9¾	−¼
9⅝	6¼	Int Prot .10	3	11	6¾	6½	6½	
3⅛	1½	Int Stretch		23	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
40	28¼	IntSyCon .25	71	z6250	37⅞	36½	37	
3	1¼	Interphoto		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15½	10⅝	Interpool	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−¼
14⅞	10⅝	Intrsyst .40	9	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
19⅝	11⅛	Interway Cp	6	29	16⅞	16¼	16¼	−¼
3⅛	1⅞	Investm Fla	8	14	2	2	2	−⅛
24	20½	InDiv A 1.80	5	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
6⅛	5	InvDivB .45	5	16	5½	5⅜	5⅛	
12⅝	10½	InvRlt 1.40e	10	9	11½	11¼	11⅜	−⅛
10	7½	IroqBrd .03e	9	30	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	
6⅛	2⅞	Irvin Indust	5	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
6⅞	6⅛	ISC Ind .30	6	25	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
7¼	6⅝	IsraelD .75a		1	7	7	7	+⅛
6⅝	4	Itel Corp	11	42	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+¼

J - K

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
5⅝	4¾	Jaclyn .26b	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Jamswy .16t	4	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
9½	6⅝	Jeannet .48t	6	1	8	8	8	
2⅞	1⅞	Jetronic Ind	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
24½	19½	John Pd .20	22	7	23¾	23⅜	23½	
7⅝	5⅝	Jupiter Ind	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
8½	6⅝	Kaisr I .15r	5	151	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+¼
1⅞	1⅜	Kalvex Inc	17	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
8⅝	6⅝	KaneMill wt		6	7	7	7	+⅛
47½	33⅛	Kaneb Svc 1	14	32	45	43	45	+2⅝
57½	55	KnGE pf4.50		z10	55	55	55	−1
2	1⅛	Kavanau	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	4	KayCorp .20	7	24	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
5⅝	4¼	KenwinS .34	4	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
20⅝	14⅞	Kawanee .48	9	47	16	15½	16	+⅜
7⅝	5⅛	Keystind .30	6	2	6	5⅞	6	
2 15-16	1⅞	Kilemb .15e	4	1	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	
3¼	2⅜	Killearn Pr		7	2½	2½	2½	
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	22	84	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
16¾	8⅝	KingRd .15e	7	2	13½	13½	13½	+¼
25½	24⅝	KingLaf 1.60	8	1	24	24	24	+¼
6¾	4¼	Kingstip .16	4	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
23½	18	Kirbylnd .50	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
3⅝	1¾	Kit Mfg		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Kleinerts		6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
9¼	7⅛	Kliklok .60	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13½	10¼	Knicker Toy	4	2	11	10⅞	11	+¼
25	18¾	Kolmorg .40	10	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+½
7⅝	5½	KuhnStr .18	3	8	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	−¼

L

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1½	LaBarge	14	25	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
7⅝	5⅞	Lafay Radio	4	15	6⅛	6	6	
8¾	3¾	Lake Shore	16	59	6¼	6	6⅛	−⅛
4¾	3⅛	LaMaur .36	6	18	4	4	4	−⅛
4¼	3½	LaPointe .20	11	2	3½	3¼	3½	
11	8¼	LarwR 1.33e	6	9	9	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
¾	⅜	LarwinR wt		14	½	7-16	½	+⅛
11¾	8⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
2½	1½	LCA Cp wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10¾	7	LeGran .16	11	9	10	9½	10	+¼
13½	10⅝	Lea Ronl .24	8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
9¾	7¼	Leath Co .50	5	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
13¼	10¾	Lee Entr .36	8	10	13⅜	13	13¼	+¼
4⅞	3¾	Lee Natl	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
17	9	Lee Pharm	18	17	11½	11	11	−⅜
5	2⅞	Lehigh Pres	4	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Leigh Pr .40	4	7	7	6⅞	7	+¼
5¼	3⅜	Leisure Tec	2	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6¼	4⅜	LesFay .32b	3	18	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
7¾	7	Lewis Bus	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Liberty Fab	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
6	4⅛	LillAnn .28e	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
2¾	1⅝	Lincoln Am	9	11	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	−¼
9¾	5¾	Lloyds Elec	2	3	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
2	1⅝	Lodge & .05e	12	10	1⅝	1⅜	1¾	
7⅝	6	Lohmn .32a	4	2	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
7⅜	4¾	LoewThe wt		96	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅜
3	1⅝	Logistic .10e	5	1	2	2	2	−⅛
7½	6⅝	LaGenSv .62	8	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
3⅞	2⅜	LTVCorp wt		30	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Lynch Corp	16	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛

M

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
1⅝	⅜	Macrod Ind		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
15⅝	14⅛	Me PbS 1.08	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
13-16	½	Mallry Ran		16	9-16	½	½	−1-16
2	1½	Mamm Mrt		32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
7	4½	Manst T .58	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
5	4	Marindu B	15	78	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	−⅛
7¾	4⅝	Mark Contrl	7	18	7¼	7	7	−⅜
4⅝	2½	Marlene Ind	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	Marshal Ind	4	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
6	4¼	Masland .40	4	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12⅝	8½	Masneiln .30	6	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
12½	8¼	MaterRe .20	11	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
7	2⅝	MaulBro .10		4	4	3⅞	4	+¼
7½	5⅛	McCull Oil	41	102	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
6	4⅝	McIntsh .32	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2¼	McKeon Cn	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
2	1¼	MDC Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
11⅞	8⅝	Medalist .36	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9	6⅛	Medenco .12	7	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
26½	20¼	MediaGn .54	10	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅛
3¼	1¾	Mego Intl In		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
4¼	3¼	Metrocare	4	14	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Mich Genl	3	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
6¾	3	MichSug .10	42	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
8¼	6	MidldCo .30	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14¼	9⅝	Midw Ru .48	8	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
13¼	8	MidFinl .36b		41	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
18¾	10½	Milgo Elect	7	28	15¼	15	15¼	+⅜
8⅝	5⅝	MillOnx .38t	5	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+¼
19⅝	14⅞	Mil Roy .20e	10	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−½
17¾	12	MoBefP .25e	2	5	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
29¼	21¾	Mitchell En	10	8	23¼	22¾	22¾	−½
4½	3½	Mite Cp .16	5	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	MoAmCo Cp		3	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅝	4¼	Modern Md	7	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
16½	10⅝	Mlybden wt		43	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
9⅝	7¼	Moog .20h	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	MtgGr 1.19e	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	3⅜	Morton S .32	7	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3	1⅝	Mouldings		1	2	2	2	
12⅞	7⅞	MPB Cp .40		14	11¼	11	11¼	+⅜
2⅝	2⅛	MPO Video		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1⅝	⅞	MPS Intl Cp		12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	7¼	MultAm .20	8	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛

N

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4	2⅞	Napco Ind	5	3	3	3	3	
7	5⅛	N Distr .10e	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
2⅝	1½	NatHlth Ent	12	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅛	⅝	NatInd wt		9	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	3¼	NKinney Cp	18	256	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅜
10½	5¾	NMedEn .10	3	47	6	5¾	5⅞	
14¾	10¾	Nat Paragn	6	23	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	−¼
1	⅝	Nat System		6	¾	11-16	¾	+⅛
10¼	5⅞	Nelsner .15e	4	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	−¼
4	2⅛	Nelly Don	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	2⅛	Neonex .05	5	3	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
2⅝	1⅝	Nestle LeM	13	5	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
58½	39¼	NE Nuc .15e	22	2	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+¼
8	4¾	NHamp .19e	7	5	7½	7½	7½	+¼
1⅝	15-16	Newidria M	23	42	1	15-16	15-16	
21⅞	16	NMex Ariz	92	14	18½	17⅞	18½	+⅝
4⅝	2¼	Newpark Rs	10	42	3	2¾	3	+¼
10	6¾	N Proc .35e	9	11	7	6¾	6¾	
13	10	NYTimes .60	6	29	10½	10½	10½	
11⅞	4½	NJB Pr Inv		33	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
3¼	1⅞	Nortek Inc	8	79	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
2¾	1½	NoAmMt wt		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16	8⅛	NorAm Roy	46	31	10⅛	9¾	9¾	−⅛
7	4 13-16	NorCdn Oils	14	40	5 13-16	5 11-16	5 13-16	−⅛
17	7¼	NNGMob wt		63	8⅝	7⅞	8½	
4	3	Novo Corp	3	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
7½	4¾	Nuclear Dat		8	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
20¾	15½	NumacO Gs	30	2	16½	16½	16½	−⅛

O

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
33⅞	23¼	Offshore Co	11	5	28	27¾	28	+½
4	2¾	Ohio Art .20	10	5	4	3⅞	4	
11	8⅛	Oh Sealy .30	8	4	10	10	10	
27¾	23	OKC Cp 1	5	21	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
14⅞	10⅝	OnanCp .20e	4	34	12¾	12½	12⅝	−⅛
94	76¾	OOkep .899e	7	z100	88¾	88¼	88¾	+½
5⅝	2⅝	OpenRd Ind		32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+¼
2⅛	1⅛	Originala		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅞	⅞	Ormand Ind	56	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅝	6½	OSullivn .50b	4	4	7½	7½	7½	+¼
10	6	Outdr Sprt 1	6	3	8	8	8	+⅛
14	11	OverhDr .40	7	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
5¾	4	OxfdFst .45e	6	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
4	2⅝	Ozark Airlin		51	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛

P - Q

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
1	11-16	P&F Indust	43	64	15-16	¾	⅞	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Pac Cst Prp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	17	PGE6pf 1.50		5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
17½	16¼	PGE pf1.37		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
16⅛	14⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		2	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅜
16¼	14½	PGRd pf1.25		3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
14½	12⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
28¾	26	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−⅛
26	23	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	23½	23½	23½	+¼
25⅜	22	PGE 8pf 2		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
26¼	23⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		5	23⅝	23	23	−⅝
8	5⅞	P Holdg .34	8		7	7	7	
14⅝	13½	PHold pf1.20		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	−¼
58	54	PacLt pf4.75		z20	56	55	56	+2
54¼	49	PacLt pf4.40		z80	52	50	50	−2
15	13⅝	PNwTel 1.12	9	13	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
14½	7½	PacSavL .28	5	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
17¼	11¾	Pall Corp	10	9	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+½
3	1¾	Palomr Finl	11	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
8½	4⅛	PaloM 1.15a	3	51	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13-16	⅝	PalmrMl wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1-16
5¼	3	Pandl Bradt	3	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Pantasote	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2¾	ParaPkg .10	7	13	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	Park El .26t	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4¾	3	Parkwy Dis	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
32⅛	23	Parsons .35e	14	44	24¼	23½	24¼	+⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Pat Fash .24	62	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+¼
11	6½	Patgonia .20	4	13	7	7	7	
16	10	PatoCG .20e	10	45	12	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
13¾	9	Patrick Pet	10	48	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+⅜
13⅛	9⅝	PeasE 1.75e	3	8	10	9⅝	9¾	
1⅛	¼	PeaseEll wt		6	⅝	½	½	−1-16
14⅝	9¾	Ptel Elder	16	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
9⅞	7⅝	PeerTu .20e	13	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
9¾	8½	PenEng .60b	5	2	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
12¾	11	PenRIE 1.15	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
2¾	2¼	Penob Shoe		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
7⅝	4⅞	PeriniCp .30	5	35	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Permaner	5	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
5⅝	3½	Pertec Corp	8	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	7⅝	Petro Lewis	4	4	7¼	7	7	−⅜
8½	7⅝	Phil LD .53r	5	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	2	Phoenix Stl		68	3¼	3	3¼	+⅜
4½	3	Pic n Pay St	5	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
4⅛	3¼	PiedInd .24	5	3	4	4	4	−⅛
7½	4	Pionr Plas	5	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
2¾	1½	Pioneer Sys		19	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
5⅛	3¼	Pioneer Tex	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39½	27½	PitDeMo .60	15	2	29½	29	29	−⅛
6¾	6½	PitWVa .56a	9	2	6½	6½	6½	
30½	23⅝	Pittway .60b	11	33	29¼	27¾	29	+1½
11½	7⅝	PizzaCp Am	12	300	12¼	11⅝	12	+½
26½	20½	PlacD 1.20e	4	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅜
21⅝	17½	Plantrnics	8	26	19⅝	18¾	18¾	−⅞
1⅜	½	Plaza Group	33	2	1	1	1	+⅛
4⅞	3	PlyGem .38t	4	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
1⅞	½	PNB MR wt		24	¾	11-16	11-16	
6½	3⅝	Pneumo Cp	3	10	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅜	1¼	Polaron Pd		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	−¼
9½	7	Polychr .65t	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4⅝	2½	Potter Inst		37	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−¼
11¾	6¾	Prairie Oil	18	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13⅝	11⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
4⅝	3¼	Pratt Rd .25	7	5	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
4¼	2½	Prel Corp	2	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21½	17⅞	PrenHall .84	10	10	18¾	18½	18½	−¼
10⅝	9⅛	PresRIB .88	31	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
5½	2½	Presley Cos	5	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Preston .70	5	10	15	15	15	
6¼	3⅞	PrimMt .10e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
20⅞	17	Proir Intl 1b	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
2⅞	2⅜	PrdRIE .27e	2	9	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
6¼	4⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	PSA Inc wt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
3⅝	1½	Pulte Hmes	8	21	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
5⅝	3⅝	PuntaGrd 1s	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14¾	9¼	Purepac Lb	13	5	9	9	9	−¼
12½	9⅞	PutnamS .44	6	1	12	12	12	−¼

R

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20½	14¾	Ranchrs Ex	15	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
55½	33¼	RangrO Can	99	29	40	39½	39⅞	+¼
20¾	15	Ransbrg .80	6	16	17	16⅞	17	+¼
4¾	3⅜	RapdAAm wt		9	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3¾	Rath Pack	3	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10	7½	RaymPr .40	7	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+¼
4⅝	3⅝	RB Indust	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	15⅝	RalEst 1.40a	11	26	15¾	15⅝	15½	−¼
13¼	10¾	RltInT 1.78e	8	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅜
17⅝	14	Rlt RT 2.30e	6	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+½
36⅝	19¾	Recrion 1a	8	17	35⅛	34¾	34¾	−⅜
1¾	1¼	Reeves Telc	11	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5¾	3½	RefrigTr .12	5	7	3⅝	3¾	3¾	+¼
7¼	3½	ReitlFd .81e		21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
45⅞	39	ReitF pf4.38		4	39	38⅝	39	
2	1¼	Rel Grp wt		22	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
11⅜	9⅞	RemAr .80a	6	1	11	11	11	
4	2⅜	RepHous .16	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
1⅛	⅝	RepMtln wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
29	23	RepNat NY	4	37	23⅝	23	23¼	+¼
44	19½	ReschCtt .08	18	176	21¼	20¾	20½	
9¼	6⅞	Reserve OG	9	78	7¾	7½	7⅝	+⅛
2½	1⅜	ResrtsIntl A	7	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¼	1⅛	Resr Assoc		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅞	Rex Nor .14t		13	2	2	2	
4⅝	2⅝	Riblet Prod	7	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1¾	Richford In	37	2	3	3	3	
2¼	1¼	Richton .10e		12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
11¼	7½	RicoArg Mn	50	4	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
1⅜	¾	Riker Mays		3	⅞	¾	¾	
17	12¾	Riley Co	5	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅝
10⅞	6⅝	RisdonM .36	5	6	10½	10¼	10¼	+⅛
12⅝	9½	RittFinB .24	14	15	10	9¾	10	+¼
6	4	Robino Lad	2	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+¼
41½	25⅝	Robintech	13	59	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1½	Roblin Ind		442	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+⅜
11⅛	9	Rockwy .80a	5	1	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
1¼	¾	Rockw Nat		4	15-16	13-16	15-16	+1-16
5⅛	3¼	Rollins Intl	13	7	4	4	4	
2¼	1¼	Ronco Telep		5	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
6⅝	4½	Rossmor Cp	3	2	5	5	5	
1¾	1⅛	Rossmor wt		3	1¼	1½	1¼	+⅛
38¼	25	Rowan .14	12	23	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+⅝
8¼	3¾	Rowlnd Inc		2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
2⅞	1¾	RoyBch Col	4	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3¼	1⅞	RPS Prod		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	⅞	Rusco Ind	50	9	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
9¼	7¼	Russell .40a	3	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
10¼	7⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	6	8½	8¼	8½	+½
16¾	9½	Ryan Ho .20	10	172	15½	15	15¼	+½

S

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
47⅝	29⅝	Sabine R .48	16	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝	−⅛
13	8¼	StJohnsT .62	4	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8⅛	6	Salem .27t	11	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
16⅝	10	Sambos Rst	20	292	15⅞	14¾	15⅝	+⅜
10⅝	6⅞	SCarlo 1.19e	8	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+⅛
10⅞	10	SDie G pf.88		1	10	10	10	
2	⅞	Sanitas Svc		97	15-16	⅞	15-16	
3⅛	2	Sargent Ind		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
6⅝	3⅝	Saturn Airw	4	11	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+1⅛
9⅝	6¼	Saundr L .20	5	11	7¼	6¾	6⅞	−⅜
5⅞	3½	Savoy Ind		4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
4⅝	2½	Schick Inc		8	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+¼
3⅝	2	Sci Mgt .08e	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9½	6¾	Scient Atlan	10	2	9	9	9	−⅛
10⅝	8¼	Scope Ind	10	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
15⅝	12	Scottys .05	12	44	11⅞	11½	11⅝	−⅜
27¾	20¾	Scurry Rain	42	123	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
8⅝	7	SbdAlMil .30	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
18⅞	11¾	Sea Cont .20	7	15	18¾	18½	18⅝	+⅛
5⅛	4	Seaprt pf.56		z250	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	5⅛	Searsind .44	4	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
6⅝	5	Season All	5	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−¼
8¼	3	Sec Mt 1.16e	3	41	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
⅞	⅜	SecMt In wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8¼	6	Selas Co .30	7	4	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Selig Lat .60	4	2	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+⅜
8¼	6½	Semtch .21t	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+¼
6½	4¼	SvcCplnt .10	5	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅝	5¼	Servisco .30	3	11	5½	4⅝	4⅝	−⅞
5⅝	3⅝	Servo Corp	25	3	4	4	4	−⅛
5⅛	2¾	Servotr .20r	6	8	3¼	2¾	2¾	−⅝
4¾	4	SGL In .10b	5	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
8	3⅝	SG Sec .51e		20	4	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
17½	13⅝	SG Se pf1.70		4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	−⅛
2⅛	1¾	Shaer Shoe	18	5	2	2	2	+⅛
11¾	7½	Shaw In .48	5	10	9¾	9½	9½	
3⅝	2⅝	ShellRes .06		45	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
18	12¾	Shnandh Oil	27	11	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+½
24¼	19¼	Shn O pf1.25		8	22	22	22	+¼
18⅛	14⅝	Sherwd Med	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
4	2½	Shopwell In	67	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
10⅝	7⅞	Showboat .60	4	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
14	8¼	SierrPac .12	2	12	10⅛	10	10	−¼
8⅛	6	Sierracin Cp	11	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
10	7½	Sifco In .28a	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6¼	5	Sigma .37t	5	7	5⅝	5½	5	+¼
5⅛	3⅝	SikesCp .20	17	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	6⅝	Simkins .60	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
3⅜	2	Sim Sch .10e	6	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	3¾	Simplxl .37t	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
7⅛	6	Sky City .48t	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Solitron .06		68	4¼	4	4	
10	7¼	Sonder Brdc	3	13	7¼	7	7⅛	−⅜
13	8½	Soundsn .40	3	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅛	16½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¼
16¾	14¾	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16	13⅝	SC 4.7pf 1.19		7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
14¼	12⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−¼
13⅛	12¼	SC 4.2pf 1.06		6	12½	12½	12½	+¼
12½	11⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11½	11½	11½	+¼
52	36⅛	Sou Roy .68	30	19	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3¼	Specity Rest	3	55	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
3½	2¾	SpedOP .95t	16	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
2⅝	1¾	Spelzmn Ind	4	29	2	1⅞	2	
4	2	SpencCo .32t	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
9¼	7⅝	SSP Ind .25e	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14½	10¼	StdAllianc 1	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15¾	14½	StdCoosaT 1	4	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
2	11-16	Std Dredge		7	⅞	1¼	1¼	−⅛
6¾	3¼	Std Metals	7	14	5	4⅞	5	
8⅝	6¼	StdMotA .42	6	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅜
2⅜	1¼	StdPac Corp	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−¼
13⅝	12¾	Std Prod 1	3	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅝	1¼	StdPrud wt		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
20	17½	Std Shrs .64t		4	19½	19½	19½	+¼
15¾	14	StdThom .48	4	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18¼	13	Stange .20	16	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	−½
2⅛	1½	Stardust Inc	9	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11	8⅝	StarSup .60a	5	22	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
16½	10½	Statham Ins	12	45	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Stelmet Inc	6	9	5¾	5½	5½	−¼
5⅛	3½	Stelber Ind	7	8	3¾	3½	3¾	
20¼	15½	Stepn Ch .36	9	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅜
1⅜	⅞	Sterl Electr	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	9	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
3⅛	2⅝	SterlPre .15t	5	11	3	2⅞	3	
12⅝	7¾	Sterndent	7	27	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	−⅜
3¾	2⅝	Stevcoknit	2	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18¾	14⅞	Strm Drl .32		43	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
6	4½	STP Co .50e	79	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	−⅛
8⅛	5½	Struth Wells	96	16	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
7⅝	5	SunCityI .25	5	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
5¾	4⅛	Sunair .15e	3	13	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
8	4⅝	SupFdSv .24	6	74	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+¼
11	7¼	Sup Surg Mf	6	6	7¾	7½	7½	−¼
1⅜	⅞	Supronics	3	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅝	2½	Susquhana	52	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	5	Susqu pf.75k		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1	⅝	SutrMtg wt		5	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
14¼	11⅞	SW Ind .60	4	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
4	2¾	Synalloy	5	12	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
63	42⅝	Syntex .40	29	663	51⅝	49⅝	51	+⅜
2⅝	1⅝	System Eng		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	

T

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13	10⅝	TastyB .92r	7	7	12¼	12	12	
1⅝	⅞	Tech Sym		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
1⅛	11-16	Techcl Tape	28	8	1	⅞	⅞	−1-16
2⅞	2	Technitrol	8	6	2½	2⅜	2½	−⅛
5⅝	5⅛	TelCom .20e	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
14¼	12¼	Teleflex .68t	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
2½	1⅝	Tenna Corp		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	3¼	Tenneco wt		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
22¼	16½	Teradyn Inc	15	6	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+⅜
15	12	TesoroPl wt		100	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
12⅞	8⅝	TexasInt Co	18	254	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−⅝
4	2⅞	Texstar	3	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3¼	2⅝	TFI Co Inc	7	13	3	3	3	
10⅝	7¼	Thriftmt .05a	6	5	9½	9½	9½	
3¾	1¾	Tidwell Ind		5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4½	TiHany .20	5	9	6	5¾	5¾	+⅛
14¼	6¾	Timpte .30e	4	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	−¼
5⅝	3¼	Titmus Opt	10	7	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
22¼	16⅛	TMCM 2.67e	5	29	20¼	19½	19⅞	
8⅝	5⅞	Tokheim .20		15	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	Tolchin Inst	5	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
8¼	5⅝	ToppsGu .20	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
10⅝	6 9-16	TotalPet NA	10	29	9⅝	9 3-16	9¼	
21¼	14	Total pf.70		7	18½	18½	18½	
3⅞	2⅝	TwnCnt .05p	17	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	4	Tracor Inc	4	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3¾	2	Trans Lux		14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
1½	9-16	Trnsair .01e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
8	5	TriSlMtr .24	5	3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
2 7-16	1 15-16	TubosM .22e	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Turbodyne	32	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
18	16	Turnr C 1.20	5	5	17½	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
6¾	4⅝	TwinFair In	3	12	5¼	5	5	−¼

U

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2¼	1⅝	UIP Co .08a	5	16	2	2	2	−⅛
10⅝	9⅝	UGasLtd .64	11	1	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
9	7	UnInvest .60	4	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
15⅝	8	UnaTr 2.22e	4	28	9⅝	9	9⅝	+¼
7⅝	6⅝	UnA Pr .40a	6	6	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
3½	2¾	Un Asb Inc	9	11	2⅞	2 13-16	2 13-16	+1-16
1¼	1	UnBrand wt		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14½	12⅞	UnCosF .45	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅞	1¾	Unit Foods	6	19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2⅝	UnNat Corp		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12	8¾	Un Nat pf.70		4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅛	5¼	UnP Dve .30		3	5⅝	5½	5½	
25¼	20	USBan 2.49e	10	18	22	21¼	21¼	−⅝
10¼	7⅝	US Filt .10e	8	30	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
17½	12¾	USLsR 1.82e	11	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	−⅛
1¼	1-116	US LsgP wt		38	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¾	2⅞	USNat Rsrc	3	15	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
14¾	9¾	US Reducin	5	49	14	13½	13⅞	+⅜
8⅛	7	US Rub .54a	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16	13⅝	Unitek Corp	11	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
16⅝	12¾	Unity Buy S	9	18	15⅛	15	15	−¼
3	2	Univ Cl .05b	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	1	Univ Contnr	28	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	4½	Univ Resrcs	50	19	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
18	14¼	UrisBldg wt		41	18	17⅝	17⅞	−⅛
3¾	2⅝	URS Corp	6	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13½	5½	UVInd wt		31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−½

V

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅞	5⅝	VallesSt .71t	7	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	−¼
5¼	4⅛	Valley Mtal	13	1	5	5	5	+⅛
21½	13⅝	Valmac .60	2	73	20¼	19½	19¾	−⅝
4¼	3⅝	Valspar .24	6	20	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	
8	5½	VanDorn .30	4	16	6⅛	6	6	−¼
3⅛	2¼	Varo Inc	2	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅝	7½	Veecolns .16	7	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+¼
3½	2½	Vernitron	6	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	¾	Vertipil Inc	100	1	1	1	1	
3⅝	2¾	Vesely Co		6	3⅛	3	3	
1⅝	1	Viewlex		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
6⅞	4¾	Viking Genl	2	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
4	2	Vikoa Inc		7	2½	2⅜	2½	+¼
5⅝	2⅞	Vintage Ent	5	57	4⅝	4	4⅛	+¼
5	4	VLN Corp	4	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
3½	2⅛	Vulcan Corp	10	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−¼
4⅞	3⅞	Vulc Inc .30	9	10	4½	4½	4½	

W

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7	5⅝	WabMag .10	6	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Wacknt .28b	7	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
2	11-16	WardFds wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3	2⅜	Wards Co	4	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
6⅞	2½	WarC pfC.05		40	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
24⅝	14¾	WasPstB .50	8	16	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	−⅛
16	13⅜	WashRl 1.28	12	2	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
5	4¼	Walsco Inc	8	2	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
4¼	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	4	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
12½	9½	WestChP .72	11	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
56¾	55⅛	WTex pf4.40		z50	55⅛	55	55	−⅜
3½	2⅜	Westats Ptl	137	19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
15-16	½	Westby Fsh		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+⅛
8½	6 13-16	Westn Decal	18	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12	9	Wstn Fin .10	3	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅜
15-16	¾	Wstrn Orbis		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
2⅞	1⅝	WstPac I wt		21	2½	2⅜	2½	
13⅝	8½	Westran Ind	27	23	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
13	7¾	Whippny .60	10	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
2⅝	2	Whitehal Co	5	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
20	15	Whiting 1.40	9	54	19½	19⅜	19½	+¼
15-16	½	Whittakr wt		16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	2¼	Willcr Gibb	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	6⅛	Wmhous .24	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
7¾	5⅞	WilshrO .05e	11	19	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
3⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	5	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
3½	1¾	Wilson Phar		3	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	2	Winston Mil	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8½	6¾	Wood In .72t	7	12	6½	6¼	6⅜	−⅜
1½	1⅛	Wool Lt .07e		2	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	
8⅞	7	Work Wr .60	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Wrather Co	152	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3 7-16	1 15-16	Wright Har		93	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2	WTC Air .10		15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
17	11¾	WUI In .20e	6	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+½
4¾	2¾	WyleLab .20	5	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
11¼	7	Wynn Intl	4	15	9⅛	9	9	−¼
13	9¾	WymBn .50	9	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	

Y

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	14⅛	Yates Ind	7	45	15⅞	15¼	15½	

Z

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
5¼	3⅝	Zero Mfg	7	32	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	ZimHom .24	12	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

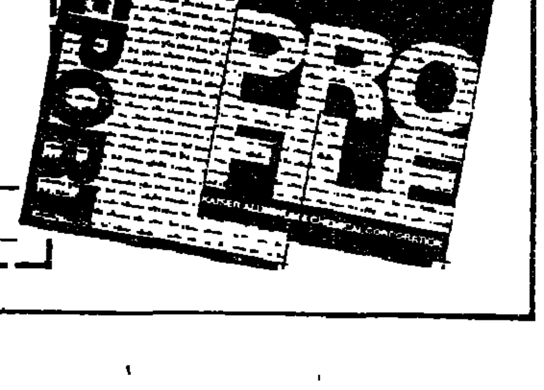
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.



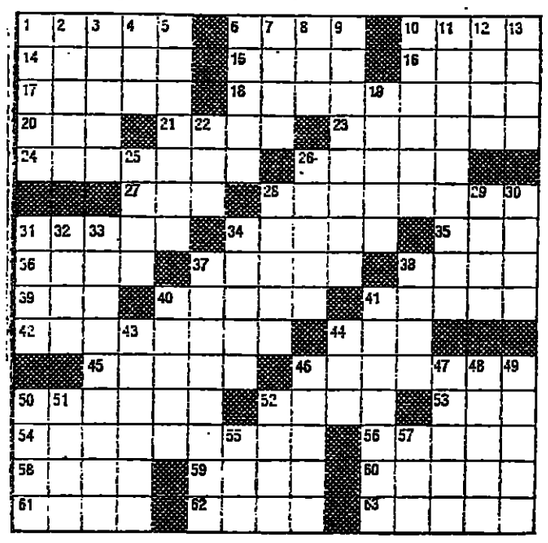
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Trainee
6 ——nine-tails
10 Ivan the Terrible
14 Con —— (with feeling)
15 Norwegian king
16 Advise, old style
17 Up
18 Cat feature
20 Project for Pindar or Keats
21 Peasant's musical partner
23 Feel regret
24 Daggers, to Shakespeare
26 Word with station or patrol
27 Picnic-goer
28 Column
31 Shaded walk
34 One kind of game
35 English river
36 Writer James
37 Wearers of motley
38 Teutonic salute
39 X-movie ingredient
40 Basset, e.g.
41 Covered with ravelings
42 Cocked hat
44 But: Lat.
45 Designated
46 Kind of week
50 Hardy
52 ——Coburg
53 Wave, in Spain
54 Reciprocates
56 Kind of blade
58 Repute
59 Race-track figure
60 Correct
61 "Sixteen ——"
62 Time periods
63 Prongs

DOWN

1 Medit. tree
2 Chemical prefix
3 Administered medicine
4 Before
5 Alley game
6 Refreshment-stand offerings
7 Got down
8 Color
9 Work clothing
10 Honors exam at Cambridge
11 Tarkington novel
12 Arabian port
13 What's left
19 On the up-and-up
22 Toronto's prov.
25 Cabbage's cousin
26 Handle
28 Call
29 Theater sign
30 Depend on
31 Beechnuts used for feed
32 Roman field
33 Hub of bluegrass country
34 In good condition
37 Precede in time
38 Pelt
40 Writer of epics
41 Young hare
43 Knicks, e.g.
44 Word with gun or pack
46 Does penance
47 Baker's number
48 Unique
49 Spars
50 Demonstrate in a way
51 Bring to ruin
52 Stupefy
55 Bird sound
57 Antoinette's friend



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGIERS	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	65	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	65	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair
BELGRADE	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	8	47	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	15	59	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	50	Sunny
MOSCOW	7	45	Cloudy
MUNICH	3	38	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Rain
OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	13	55	Cloudy
SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Cloudy
TEHRAN	24	75	Fair
TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
TUNIS	12	54	Rain
VENICE	14	57	Fair
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	17	63	Sunny
ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIXEO

NOVEM

MABOOB

CORRAN

WHAT TO GET ON IN ORDER TO MAKE PROGRESS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

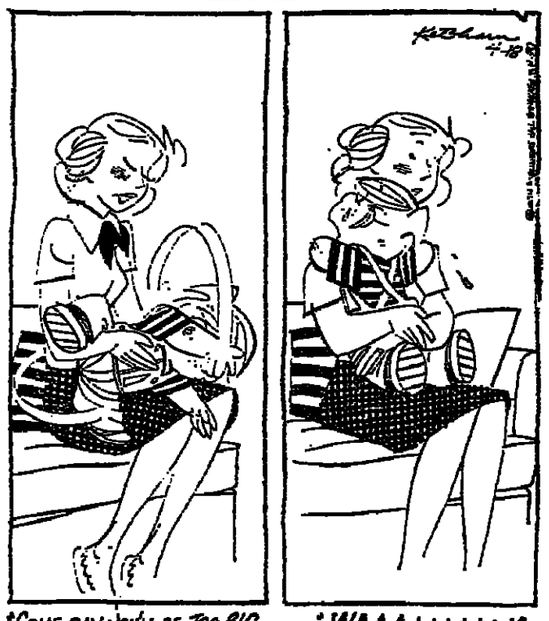
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAGAN CLOTH BRONCO UPWARD

Answer: *Just enough to cover the rent*—A PATCH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SOME DAY YOU'LL BE TOO BIG TO SIT ON MY LAP."

"WAAAAAAAAA!"

BOOKS

YONNONDIO
From the Thirties

By Tillie Olsen. Delacorte/Seymour Lawrence. 196 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Jack Salzman

TILLIE OLSEN'S "Yonnondio" is unfinished, but what we have is an extraordinary achievement. The book was begun in the early 1930s, and worked on intermittently until 1936 or 1937. A few sketches appeared in print during this period, and then nothing. The manuscript of "Yonnondio" was set aside while Mrs. Olsen began to take on "everyday jobs" and raise a family. There was no time to write: "The simplest circumstances for creation did not exist," she has said in a speech entitled "Death of the Creative Process." Nor did they exist for another 30 years: "Always roused by the writing, always denied." Her work died. "What demanded to be written, did not; it seethed, bubbled, clamored, peopled me." Finally, in the mid-50s, from the stolen moments on a bus, a job, after the children were asleep, a publishable story, then two more and, in 1961, "Tell Me a Riddle," recipient of the O. Henry Award as the best short story of the year. And then, only a couple of years ago, nearly 40 years after their creation, a pile of papers, segments of the novel long thought lost or destroyed, are found among other papers from the past. Four chapters—the first four—are in final or near-final form; the rest consists of drafts, fragments, pencilled notes. But no new writing is done, no re-writing; only combinings and reconstruction. The manuscript as published is unfinished, but as Mrs. Olsen writes in "A Note About This Book," "Yonnondio," conceived primarily as a novel of the 1930s, "yet bespeaks the consciousness and roots of that decade, if not its events."

The "events" begin in a small mining town in Wyoming during the 1920s: "The whistles always woke Mazie. They pierced into her sleep like some guttural-voiced metal beast, tearing at her; breathing a terror." When the terror becomes too much, when the despair of an existence so close to the bowels of the earth makes Jim and Annie Holbrook bitter and brutal, they move with their children, Mazie and Ben, to a land which in their dream "stretched into mist, in which one figure, tiny as a toy, plowed a black thread in a square of brown." But the farm is no better; the land is not theirs. And so, when the ground grows hard and unyielding, another move, this time to the big industrial city with its "Human smells, crotch and underarm sweat, the smell of cooking or of burning, all are drowned under, merged into the vast unmoving stench." The stench is always there—while Jim works in the sewers, Annie gives birth and tries to hold her family together, and the children struggle to endure in a world in which dreams float in pain.

The story ends abruptly. It is a book of 191 pages; hardly more than a novella. Only fragments remain to tell us what might have been. "Yonnondio! Yonnondio!" Walt Whitman wrote—"unlimn'd they disappear." So it is with Mrs. Olsen's novel. The loss is great. Yet, for all that we do not have, "Yonnondio" clearly must take its place as the best novel to come out of the so-called proletarian movement of the '30s. The dogma and stilted characterizations that deform so many of the novels of that period have no place in Tillie Olsen's writing. She is a consummate artist who, in a paragraph such as the following one about the life of a miner, demonstrates just how searingly successful "protest" writing can be: "Someday the bowels (of the earth) will grow monstrous and swollen with these old tired dreams, swell and break and strong fists batter the fat bellies and skeletons of starved children batter them, and perhaps you will be slugged by a thug hired by the fat bellies, Andy Kvaternick. Or death will take you to bed at last, or you will strangle with that old crony of miners, the asthma." I know of no work that "bespeaks the consciousness and roots" of the 1930s as brilliantly as "Yonnondio."

But it would be a terrible mistake to see "Yonondio" as a work limited to, and bound by, the '30s. Mrs. Olsen's richness of style, her depth of characterization, and her enormous compassion make "Yonnondio" a work which must not—cannot—be restricted by any particular time or period. Its publication simply reinforces what we already know from "Tell Me a Riddle": Tillie Olsen is one of the greatest prose stylists now writing. One can only think ruefully of what might have been had she not been "denied full writing life"—had those 40 years been hers, and so ours, not 40 years of "unnatural thwarting of what struggles to come into being, but cannot." Mrs. Olsen is quite right when she says (again, in "Death of the Creative Process") that a writer cannot be reconciled "for what is lost by unnatural silences." "Yonnondio! Yonnondio! The word itself a dirge," wrote Whitman. "Then blank and gone and still, and utterly lost." But now, with the publication of the found manuscript—unfinished as it may be—we can say: At least not that—not utterly lost. "Yonnondio" is a magnificent novel, one to be all the more cherished for the disruption it makes into the unnatural silence of Tillie Olsen.

Jack Salzman, an associate professor of English at Long Island University, is the editor of "Years of Protest: A Collection of American Writings of the 1930s."

© The Washington Post

Termites Threat To Italy Church

SIENA, Italy, April 17 (UPI).—Termites are gnawing away at wooden beams supporting the roof of Siena's 13th-century cathedral, a specialist said yesterday.

Giorgio Fenili of the Florence Experimental Institute of Agrarian Zoology said that the rapidly reproducing termites had badly damaged beams in the basilica's right nave, which contains sculpture by Nicola Pizano and other early masters.

Mr. Fenili said that the only way to keep the roof from collapsing was to remove and burn all termite-infested wood and replace it with material treated against the insects.

The Siena cathedral, considered one of Italy's finest, is a combination of the Romanesque and Gothic styles.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	Y	A	N		R	Y	U	N		R	Y	E	N	
A	U	R	A		B	O	D	L	A		H	O	M	O
G	R	A	M		O	A	K	E	N		E	D	I	T
S	I	N	E	C	U	R	E		S	T	E	L	E	
				S	A	N	S		B	O	T	T	L	E
O	N	W	A	R	D		A	R	L	O				
P	O	R	K	Y		C	L	A	P	B	O	A	R	D
A	L	A	E		P	O	I	S	E		F	L	D	E
H	O	P	S	C	O	T	C	H		A	F	L	O	W
			I	S	E	E		C	R	E	A	K	Y	
S	H	E	A	T	H	S		F	L	A	N			
L	A	R	G	E			D	E	A	R	B	O	R	N
O	L	G	A		S	C	O	R	N		A	R	E	A
F	O	O	N		S	O	O	N	E		C	L	E	O
E	S	W	A		T	O	M	Y			H	O	D	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Leading high from a doubleton is the standard procedure, and is almost always satisfactory. But a doubleton trump lead represents an exception. This was demonstrated in the diagramed deal played during the open pairs of the recent Spring National championships in Vancouver.

When the combined partnership hands have only 25 high-card points, as in this case, a sound slam contract is hard to reach. It is not a freak deal, since there are no unusually long suits, but every high card and both singletons pull their full weight.

South and North employed the Precision System effectively. The opening one-club bid promised 16 points or more, and the positive response of two clubs showed 8 or more. As North was limited by his original pass, he could afford to respond to two spades with a jump to four diamonds. This was a splinter bid, showing a good spade fit and at most a singleton diamond.

South could judge immediately that the situation in spades and diamonds was ideal for slam purposes. A series of cue-bids showed him that North held the right cards in clubs and hearts, so he bid the slam.

The play was easy enough after the lead of the spade eight. The declarer had four tricks coming to him in the side-suits, and had no difficulty in cross-ruffing to make another eight. But at another table, West correctly led the spade deuce rather than the eight against the slam contract. Now it was a different story. South attempted to cross-ruff, but went down to defeat when West was able to overruff with the spade eight on the third round of clubs.

There were of course ways in which the slam could have been made against the lead of the spade deuce—but South had a legitimate problem that did not exist after the lead of the spade eight.

NORTH (D)
♠ J 9 6 5
♡ K 10 4
◇ 3
♣ A 9 7 6 3

WEST
♠ 8 2
♡ Q 9 7 6
◇ Q 10 8 7 4
♣ J 4

EAST
♠ 10 4
♡ J 3 2
◇ K J 2
♣ K Q 10 8 5

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 7 3
♡ A 8 5
◇ A 9 6 5
♣ 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ◇	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade eight.

هكذا من الأصل

Rangers Lead, 3-2

Canadiens 1 Away From Elimination

MONTREAL, April 17 (UPI).—Ron Harris scored on a 40-foot shot after 4 minutes 7 seconds of a sudden-death overtime period to give the New York Rangers a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens last night and a 3-2 edge in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup series.

The Rangers can wrap up the series and meet the Philadelphia Flyers in the semifinals with a victory in New York tomorrow night.

It was the first overtime game at Montreal between the Canadiens and Rangers since April 4, 1957, when the Canadiens won.

Harris got the winner after taking a pass from Pete Stemkowski and slamming a drive past the outstretched arm of Montreal goalie Bunny Larocque.

The Rangers had sent the game into overtime with only 16 seconds left when Bruce MacGregor netted his second goal of the game after the Rangers had lifted goalie Ed Giacomin for an extra attacker. Brad Park fired the puck at Larocque from inside the blue line and MacGregor tapped the rebound over the Montreal goalie.

Hawks Take Series

At Chicago, Jim Pappin broke a scoreless game with a 45-footer off goalie Rogatien Vachon with 4:37 to play to give the Black Hawks a 1-0 victory over Los Angeles, the clinching victory in their playoff series.

Hawks' goalie Tony Esposito worked his second consecutive shutout of the series against the Kings. It was his fifth shutout in 10 games against the Kings this season.

The victory gave the Hawks four victories in five games over the Kings, in their series and marked the 15th straight year in which the Hawks have been in the playoffs that they have won their opening round.

Pelé Again Says No to Brazilians

BRASILIA, April 17 (Reuters).—Another appeal to Pelé to join the Brazil World Cup soccer team met with no more success than those of similar pleas, Labor Minister Arnaldo Prieto said here yesterday.

Prieto, a friend of Edson Arantes do Nascimento—known as Pelé—made the appeal at a lunch "in the name of the Brazilian government."

But Pelé stuck to his three-year-old decision not to play for Brazil again and to quit the playing field altogether when his contract with his Santos club runs out next October.

"Everyone should know when to quit," Pelé said. "And this is where I should quit. I have been three times world champion, kicked roughly 1,000 goals, played more than 1,000 games for Brazil and I am 33 years old."

Pelé touched with the minister yesterday to discuss labor legislation aimed at guaranteeing social security benefits to football players.

Junior League Player Skates To Big Raise in Pay in WHA

By Charles Hillinger

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The kid earns only $400 a month.

Come fall, his paycheck soars to $433 a day, $13,000 a month, $170,000 a year.

The kid is a hockey center. He signed a 10-year, $1.7 million contract, the most lucrative contract in history for a young hockey player.

Dennis Sobchuk, 20, a farm boy from Lang, Saskatchewan, population 250, made the deal with the Cincinnati Stingers, a new World Hockey Association franchise.

There's no telling how much Denny can make over and above the $1.7 million if he becomes another Gordy Howe or Bobby Hull. Stingers' president Brian Heakin said. "We've got all kinds of performance bonuses taken into it."

Sobchuk, the most sought after young hockey player to come out of Canada in years, is winding up his third season with the Regina Pats, the top team in Canada's Junior A Western League, where maximum pay is $300 a week.

In the locker room at Regina's Exhibition Stadium after a recent game, Sobchuk was all smiles.

"I've been ice skating since I learned to walk," he said. "But I sure never expected anything like this. It all happened so sudden. My name on a piece of paper and I've gone from farmhouse to penthouse..."

He lives on his parents' grain farm, 40 miles southeast of Regina, Saskatchewan's capital.

"We've never been a family with a lot of money, but we've always been a happy family," said Denny. "My father is a real sports nut. The LA Sharks flew dad and me to Las Vegas last summer to get me to sign with them.

"We listened them out. Went home to think about it. Then Brian Heekin flew us to Cincinnati for four days to talk about signing with the Stingers."

"Money hasn't gone to his head," said Denny's coach, Bob Turner, who played with the Montreal Canadiens.

"You couldn't ask for a better kid, a better team player. He was the most valuable player in the league when he was only 18. He has made more points in three years—405—than any other player in Junior A history. (Junior A's are players from 17 to 20 years old). Denny is good at everything—the perfect player. He's big and husky, 6-2, 185. His size just scares you all the time. He has anticipation plus. He game-controls the puck. Not a guy in the league can touch him. Let him play and he will kill you."

In Canada, every neighborhood has a hockey rink.

League play starts at ages 6 and 7—the Mighty Mites. The Tom Thumb League is for 8 to 10 year olds. Sobchuk played for all.

Then the Junior A's, where a young man finds out if he's of pro caliber. From the Junior A's come most of the professional players.

"Denny is unquestionably the best Junior A player I have seen in the last 10 years," said Turner. "And I've had some of the best pro players around."

Sobchuk is a good looking kid. He's got it all—a winning grin, engaging personality, long brown locks.

However, Cincinnati fans will have to wait a year to see him.

He and other Stinger players will be farmed out to other WHA clubs this coming season, pending completion of Cincinnati's new coliseum.

"We're trying to line up Denny with a very strong club. We don't want him to play for a weak team," Heekin said.

Sobchuk says he's ready:

"Until the season starts and after finishing up my final play with the Pats, I'll keep practicing every day as I always have. In this business you have to push yourself all the time to stay in competition."

© Los Angeles Times.

Kentucky Derby Has Field Down To 45 Starters

LOUISVILLE, April 17 (AP).—Churchill Downs officials hope preparatory races in the next three weeks will weed out at least half of the 45 3-year-old thoroughbreds remaining as prospective starters in the Kentucky Derby May 4.

Track officials and the Kentucky State Racing Commission hope the number can be trimmed by the May 2 entry deadline to 25 or fewer. Originally, there had been 290 nominees for the race.

Churchill Downs can accommodate no more than 20 starters in a single lineup, and officials do not want to split the 100th Run for the Roses.

Remaining Derby preps include the $25,000-added Survivor Stakes over 1 1-16 miles on the grass for Pimlico, two 1 1-8-mile $100,000-added races Saturday—the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct and the California Derby at Golden Gate Fields; the 1 1-8-mile $50,000-added Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland April 25; the seven-furlong Stepping Stone Purse at Churchill Downs April 27, and the one-mile $20,000-added Derby Trial Stakes at the Downs April 30.

WCT Fines Pilic For Missing Stop In South Africa

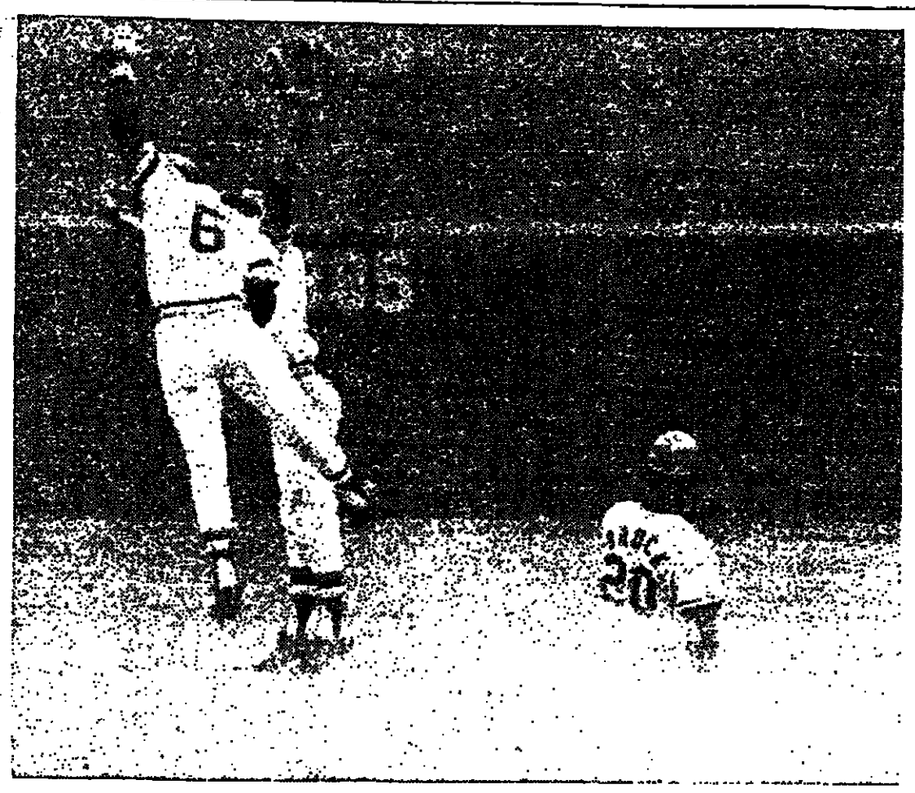
NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—Nikki Pilic, Yugoslavia's controversial tennis ace, was fined $6,000 yesterday for pulling out of a World Championship Tennis tournament in Johannesburg.

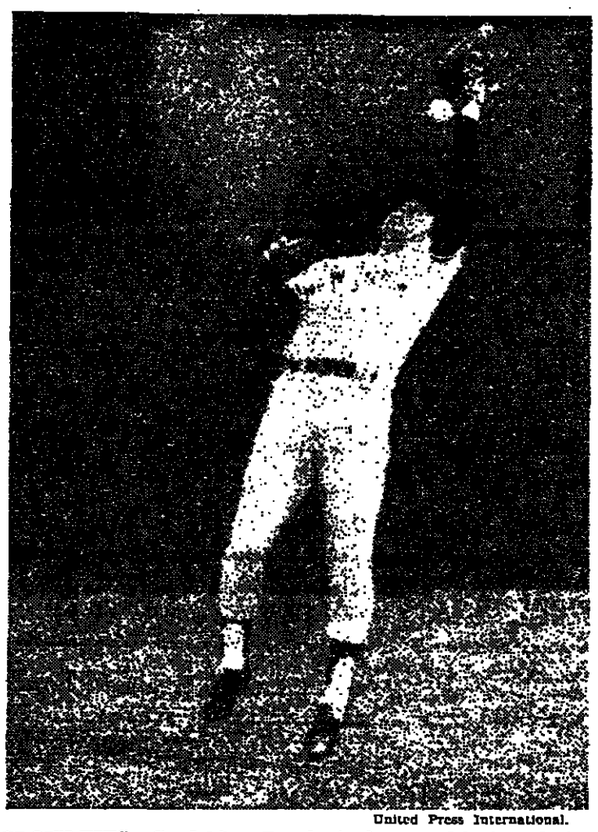
Pilic, one of several deserters from the event, said he was pulling out because his country is opposed to South Africa's apartheid policy.

But John McDonald, international director of the WCT circuit, explained that the WCT could not accept Pilic's excuse.

"Pilic has let us down before," said McDonald.

Romania's Ilie Nastase, Tom Okker of the Netherlands, Patrick Proisy of France and American Mike Estep have also withdrawn from the event. Nastase offered the same explanation as Pilic and was not fined. The others all claimed injuries.





United Press International.

GLOVE FITS—Cards' Lou Brock steals second in top photo as Pirates' Rennie Stennet, wearing No. 6, and Dal Maxvill jump for throw from catcher Ed Kirkpatrick. Yankees' Bobby Murcer has trouble handling a fly ball in centerfield in other photo and picks up an error on the play.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	5	3	.625	—
New York	6	4	.600	—
Boston	4	4	.500	1
Baltimore	4	4	.500	1
Detroit	4	6	.400	2
Cleveland	4	6	.400	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	7	3	.700	—
Minnesota	5	3	.625	1
Oakland	6	4	.600	1
Texas	5	5	.500	2
Kansas City	3	4	.429	2 1/2
Chicago	1	8	.111	5 1/2

(Wednesday's game not included.)

Tuesday's Results

New York 2, Boston 1
Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 2.
Texas 3, Kansas City 2.
Minnesota 6, California 0.
Oakland 4, Chicago 3
(Only games scheduled)

Wednesday's Games

Boston 4, New York 3.
Cleveland at Milwaukee, night.
Baltimore at Detroit, night.
Kansas City at Texas, night.
Chicago at Oakland, night.
Minnesota at California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	4	1	.800	—
Philadelphia	6	3	.667	—
St. Louis	7	4	.636	—
Chicago	3	3	.500	1 1/2
New York	2	6	.250	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	2	7	.222	4

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	8	3	.727	—
San Francisco	6	5	.545	2
Houston	6	5	.545	2
Atlanta	6	5	.545	2
Cincinnati	4	5	.444	3
San Diego	2	9	.182	6

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 4, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 5 (12 inn.).
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 3.
Atlanta 4, San Diego 2.
Houston 4, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 3 (11 inn.).

Wednesday's Games

Montreal 7, New York 4.
Chicago 12, Pittsburgh 9.
San Diego at Atlanta, night.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, night.
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, night.
San Francisco at Houston, night.

Bucks' Defense Halts Bulls in Series Opener

MILWAUKEE, April 17 (UPI).—The Milwaukee Bucks defense shackled Chicago forwards Chet Walker and Bob Love last night as the Bucks scored a 101-85 victory in the first game on their National Basketball Association best-of-seven-game Western Conference championship series.

The Bucks, who routed the Los Angeles Lakers in five games in the opening playoff, were hot again from the floor and dominant on the backboards behind Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Milwaukee opened the gap in the second quarter, when Jabbar began to control the defensive boards. The Bucks ran off eight straight points to take a 29-18 lead. Jabbar and teammate Bob Dandridge each scored 25 points.

Celtics Ahead, 2-0

At New York, John Havlicek scored 27 points, including 19 in the first quarter, to lead Boston to a 111-99 victory over the Knicks for a 2-0 lead in their Eastern Conference playoff finals.

A poor shooting third quarter in which New York hit only 20 percent of its shots gave the game to Boston.

Trailing, 60-53, at halftime, Boston went on a 19-4 surge in the first 6:30 of the third quarter to gain a 72-64 lead. When New York closed to 78-72, Jo Jo White opened the margin to 84-72 with a jumper, and two driving layups.

White's three-point play earlier in the session broke a 64-64 tie and gave the Celtics the lead for good at 67-64.

ABA Is Ready to Take NBA Stars on Rebound

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI).—Golden State's Cazzie Russell, Atlanta's Pete Maravich and anyone else of stature who has played out his option or is discontented with his current club will be the primary targets in today's first-ever American Basketball Association draft of National Basketball Association players.

"I expect most of our clubs will draft NBA players they think they can sign," said ABA commissioner Mike Storen. "The purpose of the draft is to organize our efforts at signing the best players available. I wouldn't expect clubs to be drafting big-name stars like Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who are tied to long-term contracts. We'll be after the people whose contracts are up or who have only a year or two left on them."

Asked why a formal draft of NBA players is necessary since any team could have approached an NBA player at any time previously, Storen said, "There a tendency to become lazy or spread your efforts too thin when you don't narrow your choices down. Now each team will have five players to think about and approach and maybe we'll get some better results."

Russell and Seattle's Mahdi Abdul-Rahman (formerly Walt Hazzard) are two of the few NBA players who've played out their options this year and Maravich is reportedly dissatisfied with the Atlanta Hawks, and vice versa.

Roy Boe, the New York Nets owner who put up $4 million to acquire Julius Erving last summer and who once had Rick Barry under contract before a San Francisco court ordered him back to the Warriors, said he'll be looking for players "for the future."

"Even if they won't be available for two or three years," Boe said, "we're interested in them. I don't know how successful this draft will be but we're going to make the effort."

Most NBA stars are committed to long-term contracts, some as long as 10 years. Basketball salaries have been the highest in pro sports for years, but the new offers the ABA will be making in its brazen raid on the NBA undoubtedly will reach into the millions for players with established reputations.

NBA Playoff

Tuesday's Games

Milwaukee 101, Chicago 85 (Jabbar 25, Dandridge 25; Van Lier 26, Walker 16).
(Milwaukee leads best-of-seven-game series, 1-0).
Boston 111, New York 99 (Havlicek 27, Nelson 23; Frazier 21, Bradley 20).

Sweden Stays in 3d In Hockey Standings

HELSINKI, April 17 (AP).—Sweden strengthened its hold on third place in the world ice hockey championships tonight by scoring a 9-3 victory over last-place East Germany. In the second game, Finland defeated Poland, 6-2.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, both idle today, hold the top spots in the standings as each team has seven victories in eight games. The Russians are first because of a better goal average.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	000	103	100	6	1
Texas	000	200	01x	3	5

Busby and Healy; Clyde, Foucault (8) and Billings. W—Foucault (1-0). L—Busby (2-1). HR—Mayberry (3d). Burroughs (5th).

Chicago	001	010	010	3	7
Oakland	000	102	10x	4	7

Wood, Gossage (7), Pillock (7) and Herrmann; Lindblad, Knowles (7), Fingers (8) and Fosse. W—Lindblad (1-0). L—Wood (1-3). HR—Jackson (6th), Bando (2d).

Minnesota	100	000	005	6	7
California	000	000	000	0	5

Decker, Campbell (7) and Borgmann; Ryan and Rodriguez. W—Decker (1-0). L—Ryan (2-2). HR—Hisle (2d).

Cleveland	000	100	020	3	7
Milwaukee	001	000	001	2	7

J. Perry, Sanders (9) and Duncan, Colborn, Murphy (8) and Porter. W—J. Perry (1-1). L—Colborn (0-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	110	010	000	3	9
Philadelphia	001	013	30x	10	13

Gibson, Kichert (7), Penz (7), Thompson (8) and Simmons; Carlton and Boone. W—Carlton (1-0). L—Gibson (0-1).

San Diego	000	000	002	2	8
Atlanta	010	030	00x	4	7

Arlin, Troedson (5) and Kendall; Reed, Aker (8), Priselia (9) and Ortea. W—Reed (2-1). L—Arlin (1-2). HR—Evans (3d).

Los Angeles	000	001	002	3	9
Cincinnati	012	000	000	3	6

Metzenmeir, Marshall (5), Brewer (9) and Ferguson; Kirby, Borbon (8), Norman (11) and Bench. W—Brewer (1-0). L—Norman (0-1). HR—Wynn (3th).

Cash Is Batting Star

Phils Defeat Cards for 5th Straight

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP).—Dave Cash drove in three runs with a triple and two singles last night to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to their fifth straight victory, a 10-3 decision over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Steve Carlton picked up his first victory and Bob Gibson his first loss as the Phillies scored five runs in the sixth. Trailing, 3-2, Philadelphia opened the inning with a bunt single by Del Unser. With one out, Tommy Hutton singled, and Mike Anderson doubled to put the Phillies in front, 4-3.

After Bob Boone was intentionally walked, Mike Schmidt singled home Anderson and Carlton brought in Boone with a sacrifice fly. Cash, who singled in runs in the third and fifth, tripled to score Schmidt.

Expos 4, Mets 1

At Montreal, Ron Fairly singled home the go-ahead run with two out in the eighth inning as the Expos won their home opener by defeating the New York Mets, 4-1. Steve Renko and reliever Chuck Taylor combined to pitch a four-hitter for Montreal.

Pirates 8, Cubs 5

At Chicago, Frank Tavera's single and Manny Sanguillen's first hit of the year, a two-run double, produced three runs in the 12th inning as Pittsburgh beat the Cubs, 8-5.

Sanguillen, who had been out since opening day with a pulled muscle, hit his double down the leftfield line, scoring Dave Parker and Taveras, a rookie who had driven home Willie Stargell with the tie-breaking run.

Braves 4, Padres 2

At Atlanta, Darrell Evans hit a two-run homer to lead the Braves to a 4-2 victory over San Diego. The victory raised the Braves' won-lost record to 6-5, the first time since the end of the 1971 season they've been over .500. The Braves played without the services of Hank Aaron, who didn't play for the fourth time in 11 games thus far this season.

Dodgers 5, Reds 3

At Cincinnati, Bill Russell's bases-loaded double with one out in the 11th inning off Fred Norman gave Los Angeles a 5-3 victory over the Reds. The victory, his first of the season against no losses, went to Dodger lefty Jim Brewer, the last of there pitchers.

Merv Rettenmund walked and Dave Concepcion doubled him home to give the Reds one run in the second inning. Dan Driessen's bases-loaded single sent the Reds ahead 3-0 in the third.

Astros 4, Giants 0

At Houston, Tom Griffin scattered four hits and drove in two runs with his fifth career home run in leading the Astros to a 4-0 victory over San Francisco. It was Griffin's first shutout since blanking San Diego on May 23, 1972.

Twins 6, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Joe Decker and Bill Campbell combined for a five-hit shutout and Larry Hisle hit a three-run homer off Nolan Ryan in a five-run ninth-inning outburst, leading Minnesota to a 6-0 victory over the Angels. The Angels went into the contest with a .307 team batting mark, averaging seven runs a game in their first nine contests.

Indians 3, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Jim Colborn's third wild pitch allowed John Lowenstein to score a tie-breaking run in the eighth inning and pace Cleveland to a 3-2 victory over the Brewers. The score was tied, 1-1, when Lowenstein doubled to open the eighth. He was sacrificed to third by Angel Hermoso and scored when Colborn uncorked a wild pitch past catcher Darrell Porter.

A's 4, White Sox 3

At Oakland, home runs by Reggie Jackson and Sal Bando and a drag-bunt single by Bert Campaneris drove in the runs and Rollie Fingers pitched out of an eighth-inning jam in leading the A's to a 4-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Rangers 3, Royals 2

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-runner Len Randle, trapped off third base in the last of the eighth inning, raced home with the winning run on an error by third baseman Paul Schaal to give the Rangers a 3-2 victory over Kansas City.

Wednesday

Cubs in Rout On 3 Homers By Mitterwald

CHICAGO, April 17 (UPI).—George Mitterwald, obtained in a winter trade, drove in eight runs today with his first three National League home runs to power the Chicago Cubs to an 18-9 rout of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Mitterwald, who played five seasons for Minnesota, hammered the first grand slam homer of his major league career to highlight a five-run first inning for the Cubs. He homered again with a man on base in the third, walked with the bases full to drive in a run in the fourth and homered with the bases empty in the sixth. He doubled in the eighth in his last appearance at the plate.

Three other Cubs hit homers, all with the bases empty—Rick Monday, Jerry Morales and Bill Madlock. The Cubs collected 13 hits off three Pittsburgh pitchers, but 10 of them were for extra bases.

Expos 7, Mets 4

At Montreal, Tim Foli drove in three runs to help the Expos hand the New York Mets their sixth straight loss, a 7-4 defeat behind the six-hit pitching of Steve Rogers.

Red Sox 4, Yanks 3

At New York, Juan Beniquez doubled leading off the eighth inning and scored the go-ahead run on Bernie Carbo's single, leading Boston to a 4-3 victory over the Yankees.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats.)

	AB	R	H	BA
Stanton, Calif.	27	11	15	.486
Darwin, Minn.	22	5	14	.436
Grich, Balt.	29	7	12	.414
Carew, Minn.	33	7	13	.394
Yastrzemski, Bost.	26	6	10	.385
Freehan, Det.	26	2	10	.385
Chambliss, Cle.	34	6	13	.382
Rojas, K.C.	24	2	9	.375
Grieve, Texas	22	5	12	.375
Ellis, Cle.	33	5	13	.371

RUNS—Stanton, Cal. 11; Rivers, Cal. 10; White, N.Y. 9; R. Jackson, Oak. 9; Nettles, N.Y. 8; Grieve, Texas 8.

RUNS BATTED IN—R. Jackson, Oak. 15; Robinson, Cal. 12; Ellis, Cle. 11; Nettles, N.Y. 10; Stanton, Cal. 10; Darwin, Minn. 10; Burroughs, Texas 10.

HITS—Stanton, Cal. 18; Henderson, Chi. 14; Darwin, Minn. 14.

DOUBLES—Rudi, Oak. 6; Stanton, Cal. 5; Sutherland, Det. 4; Henderson, Chi. 4; Healy, K.C. 4; R. Jackson, Oak. 4.

TRIPLES—Freehan, Det. 2; Garcia, Mil. 2; Valentine, Cal. 2; Darwin, Minn. 2.

HOME RUNS—Nettles, N.Y. 6; R. Jackson, Oak. 5; Duncan, Cle. 4; Yastrzemski, Bost. 3; F. Robinson, Cal. 3; Stanton, Cal. 3.

STOLEN BASES—Patek, K.C. 5; Lowenstein, Cle. 4; Money, Mil. 4; Murcer, N.Y. 3; Carew, Minn. 3; D. Nelson, Texas 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 25-at-bats.)

	AB	R	H	BA
Gross, Houst.	27	5	11	.407
Schnoek, N.Y.	21	1	10	.476
D. Parker	26	2	12	.462
Reitz, St. L.	27	5	16	.452
Beckert, S.D.	20	0	8	.400
Rose, Cinc.	58	7	15	.393
Cey, L.A.	36	6	14	.389
Milan, N.Y.	26	5	10	.385
Rettenmund, Cinc.	27	7	10	.370
Baker, Uhpatt.	23	3	12	.364

RUNS—Wynn, L.A. 11; D. Johnson, Atl. 9; Cedeno, Houst. 9; Maddox, S.F. 9; Bonds, S.F. 9.

RUNS BATTED IN—Cedeno, Houst. 13; Wynn, L.A. 12; Cey, L.A. 11; T. Perez, Cin. 9; Matthews, S.F. 9.

HITS—Reitz, St. L. 16; R. Smith, St. L. 15; Rose, Cin. 15; Cedeno, Houst., 15; Simmons, St. L. 14; Sizemore, St. L. 14; Cey, L.A. 14.

DOUBLES—Cedeno, Houst. 6; Hebner, Pitts. 5; Rose, Cin. 5; Concepcion, Cin. 5; Garrey, L.A. 4.

TRIPLES—Simmons, St. L. 2.

HOME RUNS—Wynn, L.A. 4; Aaron, Atl. 2; T. Perez, Cin. 2.

STOLEN BASES—Lopes, L.A. 8; Brock, St. L. 4; Cedeno, Houst. 4; Morgan, Cin. 4.

New League Catches Its 25th NFL Player

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—The World Football League snared its 25th National Football League player yesterday by persuading Daryle Lamonica to leave the Oakland Raiders after his option year is finished this coming season.

Thus, the Raiders in a week lost their top two quarterbacks. Earlier, Ken Stabler, No. 1 last season, agreed to join Birmingham in 1976.

Lamonica, who threw more touchdown passes between 1967 and 1972 than any other NFL quarterback, signed a multi-year pact with the Southern California Sun. The Sun will play its home games in Anaheim Stadium.

The immediate reaction from Oakland, winner of the American Conference's Western Division title last season, was one of muted suffering.

A club official admitted: "We'll be going with two quarterbacks in limbo. It's too early to tell what sort of morale effect this will have on the club."

The question of morale in the NFL is one that commissioner Pete Rozelle hasn't commented on.

"Each NFL club will have to make individual assessments," said an NFL spokesman. "We can't speak for all the teams. But I know that Paul Brown at Cincinnati and Don Shula at Miami have been concerned about it."

Both coaches lost players to the new league, which gained its greatest credibility by signing the Dolphins' Larry Csonka, Paul Warfield and Jim Kiick.

Brown discovered on Monday night that his star linebacker, Bill Bergey, would be going to the Virginia Ambassadors and immediately issued a statement that read, "It impairs the integrity of any player's performance when he is under contract to one club and paid by another."

Lamonica ranks in the top 20 for career touchdown passes with 163. He tossed 145 of them in the six seasons before he lost the starting job to Stabler in 1973. Lamonica is 32.

"There possibly could be other Raiders jumping too," the Oakland official conceded.

The Sun also signed Marlin McKeever, who capped a long NFL career last season as a linebacker with the Philadelphia Eagles. He is a free agent and had previously accepted the post as the WFL's director of player relations.

Player 4 Behind In Spanish Open

LA MANGA, Spain, April 17 (Reuters).—Britain's Howard Clark, the 19-year-old former Walker Cup amateur in his first year as a professional, led the Spanish Open golf championship here today after a first-round 4-under-par 68.

He was a stroke ahead of Spain's José-Mari Canizares, and Britain's John Morgan, who had 70s. Spain's Valentin Barrios and Britons Clive Clark, Craig Defoy, John Fowler and David Vaughan each had 71s.

Gary Player of South Africa, fresh from his Masters victory, and Jerry Heard of the United States were in a bunch at 72.

Former British and U.S. Open champion Tony Jacklin, whose clubs were lost in transit from London, fired a 79 with borrowed clubs.

Art Buchwald

A Generous Offer

WASHINGTON—It looks as if there's going to be some hard bargaining between President Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, and judiciary counsel John Doar over the tapes and evidence the House committee has subpoenaed. While the President has said he is willing to cooperate fully with the House so we can put Watergate behind us, Mr. St. Clair as his defense lawyer has to think of protecting his client.


Buchwald

This is how the negotiating may go.

"Mr. Doar, this is James St. Clair. How's everything on the Hill?"

"Just fine, Mr. St. Clair. What's new at the White House that we should know about?"

"That's what I'm calling about. You guys didn't have to send us a subpoena. We promised we'd cooperate with you fully. When you voted a subpoena it made it sound as if we were dragging our feet."

"I know."

"Now look, Doar. We want to be reasonable down here, and we're willing to give you everything you've asked for."

"You are?"

"Yes, with the only exception that it doesn't harm the presidency or violate the Constitution. As Mr. Nixon's lawyer I believe I'm in the best position to know what is relevant to your impeachment hearings. I've sifted through every piece of evidence, and I give you my word a lot of the stuff you're requesting is not worth fighting for."

* * *

"How do we know that if we haven't heard the tapes?"

"I heard them, and the President's heard them, and H.R. Haldeman's heard them. Why can't you take our word for it that there is absolutely nothing *on them that can contribute to* Mr. Nixon's impeachment? What on earth would we have to gain by keeping evidence from your committee?"

"I'm certain, Mr. St. Clair, that what you say is true. But there are some members of the committee who have a thing about presidential tapes. Now are you going to turn them over to us?"

"That's what I'm calling about. We're willing to give you 42 tapes as requested."

"Then we don't have a problem."

"But the President feels he should have the right to decide what 42 tapes to give you. That's only fair."

"I don't get you."

"The President is offering instead of the Kleindienst telephone conversation of April 15 a tape of his call to congratulate Don Shula of the Miami Dolphins for winning the Super Bowl. The President says it's a much jazzier tape and he's sure the entire House committee would enjoy it.

"He *is also offering in place* of his conversations with Haldeman and Ehrlichman on April 16, 1973, the complete unedited tape of his talk with David Eisenhower on Feb. 12, 1969. He would also like to substitute for the Colson material you've requested a tape of a very funny meeting he had in the Oval Office with Miss Cherry Blossom of 1972.

* * *

"To show his good faith the President has authorized me to turn over to you the tapes of all the prayer breakfasts at the White House, as well as a complete tape of Pearl Bailey singing 'When the Saints Go Marching In.'

"Furthermore, he is throwing in a tape of a personal message he dictated to Secretariat when he won the Triple Crown.

"He feels these tapes are something the House could play over and over again. Believe me, Mr. Doar, the ones you people have asked for are dull and repetitious, and you'd be bored to death. The ones we're offering you would give you hours of listening pleasure."

"Thanks, Mr. St. Clair, but no thanks. We still want the tapes we asked for."

"Okay Doar. The President asked me to give you a message if you refused his generous offer."

"What is that?"

"He told me to tell you, 'That does it. No more Mr. Nice Guy.'"

Boys Town Has an Embarrassment of Riches

By Douglas E. Kneeland

BOYS TOWN, Neb. (NYT).—Somehow, 36 years ago, when Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney were running the place, it did not seem likely that the biggest problem at Boys Town would ever be an embarrassment of riches.

They sort of scuffed along from hand to mouth in those days and what they scraped together they seemed to find no end of useful ways to spend.

Over the years since, Boys Town, a nonsectarian home for homeless, neglected and underprivileged boys aged 10 to 18, has developed the art of raising money to a fine point. Its current net worth is more than $226 million, most of which is in a rapidly growing endowment fund that was a virtual secret until two years ago.

Somewhere along the line, the institution lost the knack of generating worthy causes as fast as it did wealth. But, faced with mounting questions about what it was doing with all that money and a sharp drop in contributions, Boys Town, which now has a new director, is moving quickly to spend a substantial part of its accumulated millions.

New Commitments

Within the last year or so, it has committed itself to the establishment of an Institute for the Study and Treatment of Hearing and Speech Disorders in Children and three branches of a Center for the Study of Youth Development. Now, it is planning to set up a network of halfway houses in cities across the country for Boys Town graduates who have no homes to return to as they try to make the transition back to the outside world.

The professional staff is being expanded rapidly, deteriorating buildings are being remodeled and regulations and programs at the institution are being altered drastically to provide a more homelike atmosphere for the boys.

For most people old enough to have seen Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's movie "Boys Town," or its sequel and perhaps for many who may *have caught them on television, the City of Little Men has* always been frozen in time.

Back in 1938, Father Flanagan (that was Spencer Tracy) swallowed his Irish pride hard and begged and borrowed a lot and did a fair amount of praying just to get by.

Maybe that's not exactly how it was, but in memory that's how it's always seemed.

For Boys Town, that was just fine.

Mailing Lists

Every Christmas, millions of letters with the Boys Town post*mark were dispatched to people on mailing lists across the country.* Bearing idealized pictures of a snowy campus and a smiling youngster carrying a sleeping smalle boy on his back ("He ain't heavy . . ."), the letters usually began with something like, "There will be no joyous Christmas season this year for many homeless and forgotten boys to look forward to with eager anticipation as the more fortunate boys do."

At Easter another set of mailings would go out, part of the more than 30 million solicitation letters prepared each year by scores of women working for the Boys Town fund-raising apparatus in an old five-story building in downtown Omaha.

The letters ask recipients to send "$1, $2, $5, or any amount you care to give."

And the contributions kept rolling in, totaling—more than $18 million in 1971. In that year, total income, including return on investments, was about $25 million, some four times the annual expenses.

Then, at the end of March, 1972, the Sun Newspapers of Omaha, a weekly group, published an eight-page section entitled, "Boys Town, America's Wealthiest City?" The articles, which were awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for special local reporting, asserted that Boys Town had developed a "money machine" that by that time had produced a net worth of more than $209 million.

Net Worth

Working from figures in a 1970 report filed by Boys Town with the Internal Revenue Service, the Sun Newspapers concluded that based on census figures of that year of 993 people at Boys Town, which is also an incorporated village, the community had a net worth of more than $190,000 a person.

Shortly after the disclosures, Msgr. Nicholas H. Wegner, who on the death of Msgr. Edward T. Flanagan in 1948, succeeded the man who founded the institution in 1917, offered a frank explanation:

"In the 24 years I have been the director, I've tried in every possible way to increase the amount of money Boys Town receives, with the help of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York."

Msgr. Wegner, who had watched Father Flanagan's financial struggles over the years and who had inherited some of the debt from a $10-million building program undertaken not long before the founder's death, also remarked, "We're a social agency, but social welfare has to be run as a business."

But an aroused public kept asking why Boys Town, which had done little building in years and had a dwindling population as trends in the care of homeless or problem children shifted from institutionalization to placement in foster homes, felt the need for continued fund-raising when it could live off its investments and other income.

Fund Appeals Dropped

So fund appeals were abruptly dropped in the latter part of 1972. That year contributions fell off to about $3.6 million from about $18.3 million the year before.

A company of outside experts was also hired in 1972 to determine how Boys Town could improve its operations and to suggest other ways in which it might contribute to troubled youngsters.

During that year, the institution announced plans to put up $30 million for the Boys Town Institute for the Study and Treatment of Hearing and Speech Disorders in Children, to be established at nearby Creighton University, and $40 million for three branches of a Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development.

The youth study centers, which will conduct research on such problems as rejection of parents, drug addiction, antisocial behavior and inability to learn, will be on the 1,700-acre campus here, at Catholic University in Washington and at Stanford University in *Palo Alto, Calif.*

Last October, Archbishop Sheehan named the Rev. Robert P. Hupp, a popular 58-year-old Omaha parish priest, to replace the ailing 75-year-old Msgr. Wegner, who retired.

Since then things have hardly been the same for the 640 boys and 730 staff members on the sprawling campus, which has more than 50 buildings, including a modern high school, elementary school, vocational school, a fieldhouse that would do justice to most colleges, a 2,600-seat music hall and a 900-acre farm.

Indeed, change has been so swift that a lot of the old hands have been in almost open rebellion, but Father Hupp, smiling benignly, insists that "one by one, they're coming around."

Leaning back in his chair and discussing the changes that are taking place, he added:

"We've got enough money to do things and we're going to do them because they're so long overdue. I don't see any point in delaying just for the sake of delay. Besides, it's a lot harder to hit a moving target."

155 YEARS OLD—Although their combined ages add up to 155 years, both Martha Graham, left, born in 1894, and Gloria Swanson, born in 1899, are still active in the theater. Here Miss Swanson is congratulating Miss Graham on her return to the Broadway stage Monday night with her modern dance troupe. Miss Graham did not dance but she did a commentary. United Press International

PEOPLE: *$1 Million Paperback Rights to Watergate Book*

Carl Bernstein and **Bob Woodward**, The Washington Post investigative reporters, have sold paperback reprint rights to their book about Watergate, "All the President's Men," for $1 million. Their share in the sale is about *half the full amount, with their* hardcover publishers, Simon and Shuster, receiving an equal share. The sale, to Warner Paperback Library, is a record-setter, in financial terms, for a book that has not yet appeared in hardback. Other books have earned $1 million for paperback rights, but they were already runaway best sellers when the deal was made. Sources in the publishing industry said Tuesday that Bernstein and Woodward would probably each realize $1 million from their book. They have sold movie rights for $450,000, most of which will go to them.

* * *

Mrs. **Borah Lipsky** of Wantagh, N.Y., confirmed Tuesday that her 23-year-old daughter, **Helene**, was married more than two weeks ago to **Donald Nixon**, President Nixon's nephew. The wedding *took place in Costa Rica*, where the 27-year-old Nixon works for **Robert Vesco**, the fugitive financier. Vesco was named a co-defendant, with **Maurice Stans** and **John Mitchell**, in an indictment charging obstruction of justice in connection with alleged efforts to suppress a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Vesco's affairs.

* * *

A 65-year-old cowboy from Rhode Island has won a court judgment against the Columbia Broadcasting System. **Victor de Costa** says that he, not CBS, created the character Paladin played by **Richard Boone**, and the essential ideas that CBS used in its successful TV series, "Have Gun, Will Travel." The U.S. magistrate did not specify the amount of money to be paid, ruling only that the defendant must pay De Costa "the proceeds of their wrong." Testimony given *during the trial*, reports **Richard Severo** of The New York Times, indicated that CBS grossed $1 million from the show. There was also more money earned by 32 licensees who produced a Paladin outfit and a calling card that said, "have gun, will travel. Wire Paladin, San Francisco."

De Costa, who bears a striking resemblance to Boone, claimed that he was in every way the character Boone played. In the late 1940s and 1950s, De Costa said that he gave out thousands of his "have gun, will travel" cards at horse shows in New England. He also used the name Paladin.

SAMUEL JUSTICE.
